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PITTSBURGH—APRIL 5, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXVI.

HARRISBURGH, April 1.

MR. WHITE:—This, as you well know, is "all fool's day," or "April fool day." Why it should have received such a distinction it is difficult to determine, but it may be said with truth that there are some men who study to be fools on the 1st of April. Something of this kind might be said in relation to more days than *one*. The act to reduce the expenses of the militia system, and provide a more rigid mode for the collection of militia fines was taken up on second reading, and occupied the house the entire day. The afternoon session reaching (by agreement) till half past 6 o'clock, P. M. The bill contains 35 sections, and had been debated and passed on a former occasion as far as the 12th. The labors of to-day reached the 18th, when the house adjourned. The act, so far as I have examined it, and am capable of judging, is an important one; inasmuch as its provisions preclude the possibility of drawing any amount of funds whatever from the treasury except such as are created by the provisions of the act itself. It provides for a speedy and efficient collection of the *fines*, which (it is said) will maintain the volunteer regiments and companies, as well as what are here termed the "floodwood companies."

It appears that during the past year, the amount of fines laid upon absentees in the 1st division of Pennsylvania militia, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, was a sum exceeding $20,000; of which only a bare $70! has ever reached the State treasury, owing to the defects in the collection laws, and the laxity with which they have been enforced. This bill, it is claimed, remedies this defect, and will furnish a fund, not only from the city, but from the whole state, (its provisions being general) from which the system, instead of being a charge upon the treasury, will "raise the food it lives on." The Philadelphia members, both from city and county, fought manfully against it, and attempted to destroy its efficacy by introducing sundry amendments, but it would not do. The House stood up boldly to the work, and kept an undivided front as far as they went. Mr. Hinchman tried to get the Quakers excused, but the House said, the broadbrims must fight or pay for their protection, by a vote of 19 to 58. Attempts were made to excuse Clergymen, Sheriffs, Jailors, Firemen, Directors and Teachers of public schools and Honorary members of volunteer companies. The clergymen escaped, and all the rest were caught. An attempt was made to exempt foreign ambassadors and servants, Judges of the Supreme and other Courts, Justices of the Peace, and Millers, but it was no go. The Military Committee had their "dander riz," and they intended to put an end to the days of umbrella, cane, and cornstalk training, and so far as they have gone, I think they have succeeded in destroying the ascendency of any second "*Col Pluck*." If they hold their own, and the Chairman, Major McCaslin of Greene Co., keeps his eye wide open, you will eventually have a very efficiently organized militia.

The Senate have this day killed the bill for the sales of the main line of the public works, as follows, viz:

YEAS.—Champneys, Crabb, Craig, Darsie, Ebaugh, Gorgas, Heckman, M'Lanahan, Mullin, Quay, Spackman, Stewart, Sullivan—14

NAYS.—Baily, Black, Chapman, Dimock, Fegeley, Foulkrod, Hill, Horton, Hughes, Kidder, Penniman, Sherwood, Sterigere, Wilcox, Bigler, *Speaker*—15.

Penniman's individual liability bill was discussed in the forenoon, up to the hour of adjournment. The afternoon was spent in disposing of private bills.

The Senate have passed a resolution to adjourn sine die, on the 18th, and sent it to the House. I think the legislature will not adjourn before the 20th, if then. They certainly will not, unless they get along faster. Z

MR. CLAY AND TEXAS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says, Mr. CLAY has promptly and manfully denounced JOHN TYLER's scheme of annexation, and that not even a majority of the Senate will vote for the measure. All the Whig Senators but *two* will go against it, and it is highly probable all but one, Mr. HENDERSON, of Mississippi.

The New York American says:—The Madisonian, referring to an authorized denial, by the Commercial Advertiser, that Mr. Webster had ever conferred with Mr. Upshur, in any manner, on the subject of "annexation," says:

"Stick a pin there. It will not be long, perhaps, before some person or persons will speak for Mr. Upshur. *We* know that Mr. U. was induced to believe that Mr. W. would not oppose annexation."

Who doubts that there are cringing, lying, fawning sycophants about men in office at Washington, ready at all times to "induce" those whose hobbies they mean to flatter, "to believe" just what such hobby-riders desire to believe? Who does not know that John Tyler is kept in a state of perpetual hallucination by just such pimps and tools?

But how does that touch the declaration of the Commercial Advertiser.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE DEFEATED.—We regret to learn, by our Harrisburgh letter, that the Bill to sell the Main line of the Public Works has been defeated in the Senate.—Our indefatigable Senator, Mr. DARSIE, exerted all his energies to procure the adoption of this wise measure, but without avail. What scheme the Solons in power will now fall upon to extricate the state from its distressing embarrassments, we cannot foresee. The tax-bill we fear will not pass, and if it did, there are apprehensions it would be inoperative in many parts of the State, for want of money among the people.

THE BEAVER EXTENSION AND CROSS CUT CANALS. The Beaver Argus says these Canals are in a very good condition.

On the Canal, in addition to the regular Cross Cut and Extension lines, there is now a daily line of packets to Newcastle; so that every facility is presented for the trade and travel of the country.

CONGRESS.—The doings in Congress on Monday last are remarkably uninteresting.—Nothing of general interest took place in either House. The following is the only item of interest to this section of country.

NATIONAL ROAD.—Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to communicate to this House the report of Colonel Kearney, Topographical Engineer, on the reconnoisance and examination made by him of a national road from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, by way of Pittsburgh, to Lake Erie.

Objection being made, the resolution was not received.

THE ANTI-TARIFF PARTY.

May we not reasonably ask; is it any wonder that the Locofoco party should be denominated *the Anti-Tariff party*? Things would not be called by their right names otherwise. Look at the course of that party even in this State. Look at the action of our Legislature. When the Tariff question was lately agitated, the following resolution was offered in the House, to wit:

Resolved, THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO PROTECT AMERICAN INDUSTRY AGAINST THE COMPETITION OF FOREIGN PAUPER LABOR.

The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution, to wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ambrose, Bishop, Blair, Boal, Brady, Brook, Butler, Carpenter, Carson, Connor, Cook, Cooper, Cumming, (Fayette,) Cummins, (Butler,) Cummins, (Mifflin,) Dickey, Dunlap, Edson, Evans, Gould, Hammer, Herr, Knox, Lawrence, Linton, Long, Metzger, Musser, M'Ewen, McWilliams, Nicholson, Parke, Picking, Porter, Roumfort, Sankey, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Clearfield,) Smith, (Lancaster,) Smith, (Philadelphia co.,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Strauss, Sturgeon, Thompson, Toland, Trego, Urban, Whitaker, Whitman, Wilson and Snowden, Speaker—58.

NAYS—ANDREGG, Bachman, Baily, Bennett, BRACKENRIDGE, Bright, Brush, Bush, Coleman, Deal, Dotts, Eckles, Elliott, Farrell, Hock, Himeline, Kugler, Laning, Macmanus, Merrifield, Moore, Morgan, M'Caslin, M'Fadden, M'Kinley, O'Bryan, Potteiger, Shattuck, Shindel, Smith (Monroe,) Snyder, Tustin and Weber—33.

Thirty-three Pennsylvania Locofocos recorded their solemn vote against the doctrine that Congress ought to PROTECT American Industry against the competition of foreign pauper labor—and among these thirty-three, were two members from this Tariff District. Messrs. ANDREGG and BRACKENRIDGE. What hypocrisy is it not, then, for any person belonging to that party to pretend to favor a tariff. Has the Post denounced Messrs. ANDREGG and BRACKENRIDGE for their vote. Not it. It will doubtless support them for the same office next fall, should they be nominated, and as Tariff men, too, in order to gull the simple.

LOCOFOCO FREE-TRADE LEGISLATORS, AND LEGISLATION.—The extraordinary fact noted in the following article, from the New York Tribune, will, if any thing can, awaken the people to the reckless tinkering with their interests by the present Van Buren free-trade majority of the National House of Representatives. Newspaper reports and newspaper paragraphs are taken instead of actual knowledge, and patient research; and the interests of the people are frittered away to secure the elevation to the Presidency of the most shameless demagogue that ever lived:

☞ We learn from Washington that one of the tables showing the *ad valorem* duty on certain articles taxed specifically or by minimums under the present Tariff, appended to the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, *was extracted bodily from the table published in the Journal of Commerce and the Evening Post.* A gentleman, who applied to Mr. M'Kay to know how he made the calculations, as he had been unable to figure it out as it was done in the table, was informed by Mr. M'Kay, who, it would seem, knows little about facts and figures, that he had come by his table in the manner stated. We should like very much to know whether this is the case. If so, we think it would be a great saving of expense to abolish the House of Representatives altogether, and commit the Tariff to the keeping of the British Importers, who could fix up a batch of duties to suit themselves, and pass them over to the Executive, for his signature. This would be economical, if neither safe nor profitable.

TEXAS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, of March 30, says:

"Nearly the entire argument in behalf of annexation, has been to stimulate the American people against the ambitious designs of England upon the Republic of Texas. The friends of annexation have treated this branch of the subject as one admitting of no doubt. It is the burden of Mr. Walker's letter of 32 octavo pages, which, by the bye, at the expense of somebody interested in Texas affairs, is circulated by thousands and thousands of copies.—The last copies emanated from the Pennsylvanian office in Philadelphia, and are sent here to be folded and franked at the expense of the government."

The Post, of this city, as we remarked yesterday, although professedly opposed to annexation, is publishing this same letter of Senator WALKER. Will the Post please publish the letter of instruction from its master at Washington, directing the publication of this letter; and inform the public how many copies it prints extra, and what is the amount of the compensation? Will the Post also tell its readers, if it *dare*, what its present opinions are in regard to annexation. People are anxious to know.

☞One of the many signs which indicate that the Locofoco party intend to make the Annexation of Texas a party, measure is found in a statement recently made in the Pennsylvania Legislature, while resolutions against annexation were under discussion. In the course of the debate, Mr. MCFADDEN, from Washington county, stated that letters had been received by members of the House from Washington, marked "*private and confidential*," earnestly urging the members *to resist all action on this subject in that body, and by no means to suffer any resolutions of instruction to pass!* When asked for his authority for this assertion, he stated that if the obligation of secrecy was removed, he would name the gentlemen who had received the letters; but there was no response to his appeal.

"GRACE ABOUNDING to the Chief of Sinners," in a faithful account of the Life and Death of JOHN BUNYAN, with additions." From the London edition.

A very neat edition, handsomely bound, of this standard religious work, just from the press of M. W. DODD, of New York, has been laid on our table by Mr. THOS. CARTER, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

LEVI WOODBURY has written to the New York American to say he has no property in Texas.

FATAL RENCONTRES.

An affray growing out of a former quarrel, occured at Richmond, La. a short time since between a man named Bradford, and John T. Mason, in which the former was killed by being shot with a fowling piece. Mason was slightly wounded, receiving a pistol shot in his arm

At Mobile on the 23rd ult. Mr. Felix Senac of the Post Office, met a Mr. Lumsden at the Mansion House when some angry words passed between them and they parted, Mr S. going to the Post Office. In a few moments he returned and renewed the quarrel and after some harsh words had passed between them Lumsden struck the other a slight blow in the face with his hand. Mr. Senac immediately drew a revolving pistol and commenced firing at him. The second and two others took effect The latter after having been shot, drew a sword cane, rushed on Senac and would undoubtedly have, killed him, if the Mayor, who was fortunately near, had not interferred. He seized the arm of Lumsden, and covering the brest of Mr. Senac, received a blow in the wrist which cut it entirely through. Mr. L. is not expected to survive, the other was committed to prison.

DEATH OF PETER S. DUPONCEAU, L. L. D.—The Philadelphia Inquirer announces the decease, at Philadelphia, on Sunday evening last, of PETER STEPHEN DUPONCEAU, L. L. D. at the advanced age of 84. He was a native of France, and accompanied the Baron STEUBEN to this country, about the year 1788. He was soon afterwards appointed Under Secretary of State, the duties of which office he discharged in a satisfactory manner. At the close of the war he turned his attention to law, and became quite a distinguished jurist, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the Philadelphia Bar. He was a member of many literary and learned socities, and was respected for his moral worth and literary acquirements.

A DARING OUTRAGE.

A correspondent of the Bucks County Intelligencer, writing from Buckingham, says that a colored man, known as "Big Black Ben," who had been living there for 10 or 12 years, and who it is suposed, was formerly a slave, was recently seized and carried off, by a party of men, one of whom claimed to be his master. The perpetrators of this outrage, met the poor fellow in a field, and by force compelled him to get into a carriage, when they drove off, and have not since been heard of. These officers (whether pretended or not,) showed no papers or authority, but seized the old man abruptly and riotiously.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

The Post has a marvellous story about Gen. Markle having denounced the "gentlemen of the 'War Club'" for having falsely represented, that he killed an Indian, and requests them to write to him for information on the subject.

Will the editors of the Post write to Mr. Muhlenberg and ascertain who furnished the cash to purchase the "knaves" and "marketable wretches," as the Post calls them, of the late Locofoco Convention that cheated Shunk out of the nomination for Governor? When Gen. Muhlenberg shall reply to the Post men, the "gentlemen of the War Club" will write to Gen. Markle.

Mr. Cooper of Adams says Gen. Markle was commissioned to whip the Indians and did it—that Gen. Muhlenberg was set apart for Holy Orders and ordained to fight the arch enemy, but that he got licked and ingloriously fled from the field. Will the editors then write to Gen Muhlenberg to inform them if he got licked? If so the "gentlemen of the War Club" will write to Gen Markle, to ascertain if he ever killed any Indians.

We insist that the Post men shall first write to the author on whose authority they denounce as "knaves" and "purchasable wretches," the men whose monster progeny they are now slavering over with flattery, and trying to lick into shape. They too, should write to the author of their cock and bull story about Gen. Markle's private conversations. We would like to know the eaves-dropper, who, under the guise of "a personal and political friend," seeks matter to disgrace his friend. Their author will be found just such a friend to Markle as they; as the editors were to Muhlenberg, before the "knaves" and "marketable wretches" bid them consummate the fraud their knavery had concocted—just such friends, as they are of Shunk now. The Post men have found a jewel in a dunghill.

But we believe the Post editors will not write. They know, if knaves had been purchased once they might be again. They threatened only in order to ascertain their value in the market. Tell us who keeps the Muhlenberg sub-treasury in Pittsburgh, and the "War Club gentlemen" will put him on his *voir dire*.—Those who can print Locofocoism to propitiate their readers, and Tylerism for government patronage, understand the value of an equivocal or threatening position.

The Post men affect not to understand how Gen. Markle's having killed an Indian can add to his ability as Governor. The gentlemen are facetious. If the General has routed Potawatomies, can he not route Kickapoos. And if he spare not their chiefs, will he spare the papooses of the Post. He is too much of a Liberty man to separate brethern of the same family.

"A GENTLEMAN OF THE WAR CLUB."

TEXAS QUESTION IN MERCER.—A public meeting was held in Mercer, last week, in reference to the proposed annexation of Texas—John Reynolds, Esq. in the chair. We learn from the Luminary that the committee, composed of men of both parties, made two reports—the Locofoco portion openly and decidedly advocating the treaty project of Tyler & Co! The Locofoco leaders, with a single exception, took the same position; and the discussion continuing until midnight, the meeting adjourned without a decision. This, from Mercer county is indeed a significant sign. Before many weeks "Annexation" will be added to "Free Trade," and openly held up for the support of the party followers. Party folly and madness will stand out quite conspicuous in Mercer county, if the Liberty men make sufficient diversion there to enable these Champions of Annexation to triumph in October next.—*Beaver Argus.*

ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.

The following anecdote of Henry Clay, so eminently characteristic of the man, and so honorable to the statesman, we have upon the authority of a distinguished Senator of the United States. We give it as nearly as we are able in the language in which we had it from the lips of the Honorable Senator himself.

It was during the last session of Mr. Clay's service in the Senate—that session during which the nomination of Edward Everett, as minister to England, was confirmed. It will be remembered that, for a number of weeks after the nomination of Mr. Everett, great suspense and anxiety were felt throughout the country, as to the course which the Senate might take upon the question of his confirmation. The Southern members, or at least, a portion of them, demanded his rejection, on the ground of his having expressed sentiments upon the subject of abolition, highly offensive to the South, and such as the South was called upon, both directly and indirectly, to rebuke and condemn. Matters stood thus, when, at the close, or near the close, of one of the Executive sessions of the Senate, on a long summer's day, Mr. Clay had left his seat and taking up his broad brimmed straw hat which he was accustomed to wear in the warm season, began walking slowly backward and forward near the door of the Senate, expecting every moment that an adjournment would take place Just then a Senator from the south, whose name the gentleman to whom we are indebted for these facts did not feel himself at liberty to mention, rose in his place, and called the attention of the Senate to a published correspondence which he held in his hand, between Mr. Everett and certain abolitionists who had addressed to him a series of questions touching the subject of slavery. The correspondence had taken place at a time when, if we recollect rightly, Mr. Everett was candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The language used by Mr. Everett, said the narrator, was strong, stronger than we of —— should consider to have been justifiable. The Senator having read the correspondence, made it the text of a strong denunciatory speech against Mr. Everett, earnestly and vehemently appealing to the representatives of the Southern interests and institutions of that body, to record their sentence of condemnation against such dangerous sentiments, by rejecting the nomination of the man by whom they were put forth. This correspondence, together with the speech of the Senator who brought it forward, arrested the attention of the whole Senate and awakened new and strong apprehensions among the friends of Mr. Everett, as to the fate of his nomination. Soon after the Senator in question had risen from his seat and commenced speaking, Mr. Clay was observed to pause in his walk to and fro, and as the Senator from the South preceeded in his speech, he (Mr. C.) became, evidently, more and more interested till, at length, he gradually returned to his accustomed seat, and was standing by it when the gentleman who was occupying the floor, finished his speech with the following emphatic language:—"If, under the circumstances, Mr President, the Senate shall confirm the nomination of Mr. Everett, *I consider the Union virtually dissolved.*"

"And I say, sir," said Mr. Clay, instantly taking up the words of the honorable Senator, "that if this Senate, sitting on the nomination of Mr. Everett, or any other man as a Minister to a foreign Court shall take upon itself to reject that nomination, on the ground that the person nominated has expressed to his neighbors and fellow-cittizens of the State to which he belongs, sentiments not in accordance with our own, yet in no way impeaching his chaaracter or affecting his qualifications for the post to which he is nominated;—then, sir, said Mr. Clay, elevating himself to his full height, and raising his voice to that clarion-like tone of impassioned eloquence for which he, above all living men, is so justly distinguished, "then, sir, I tell the Honorable gentleman and the Senate THAT WE HAVE NO LONGER ANY UNION TO DISSOLVE!" Proceeding from this point, Mr. C. poured forth, for the space of about ten minutes, the most eloquent speech I ever heard from him in all my life. "And that speech," said the gentleman from whom these facts were derived, "*settled the question of Mr. Everett's nomination.*".—Norwich Courier.

PITTSBURGH... APRIL 3, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

No. LXXVII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 2nd, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The entire session of the Senate was consumed in discussing, in a variety of forms, Mr. Penniman's individual liability bill. The provisions of this bill are intended to apply to all banks and savings institutions in the Commonwealth. The bill came up on a modification made by Penniman, providing that the stockholders should be liable for all "debts, liabilities and contracts," the vote on that modification, was yeas 11, nays 18. Sterigere then moved an amendment, that the cashiers shall furnish to any stockholder on request, the amount due, from any individual to the bank; and on refusing to comply within two days shall forfeit $100. On this amendment the yeas were 12, nays 17. Dimock moved to amend by adding that all stockholders of banks shall be liable for all notes issued after the passage of this act, and no notes shall be issued after first of September next of a date anterior to the passage of the act, on pain of forfeiting its charter, unless endorsed by the Cashier of said bank. This amendment passed, yeas 14, nays 11. Penniman moved further to amend by adding, that it shall be lawful for a committee appointed at a general meeting of the stockholders, to examine the books and accounts of the bank; and if any such investigation was refused by any bank officer, such officer, on conviction, should be subject to a fine not exceeding $5000, nor less than $2000, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than *one*, nor more than three years; on this proposition the yeas were 11, nays 11. So the amendment was not adopted. The bill was discussed up to the hour of adjournment, under various shapes and amendments, with an evident determination to carry, it with the essence of the principle embodied, and it will no doubt pass the Senate, probably the House.

The *House* have been occupied all day in the passage of *private bills*, and I am happy to say, that they worked like men. There has been no bursting of safety valves, no swagger, no foolery; but all have *seemed* determined to do the business they were sent here to do, and go home. They have passed thirty-four bills to-day; and shown what they might do, and what they ought to do; and what their constituents should *demand* of them to do every day, until the whole business is closed. I dare not praise them any more, for fear, that *to-morrow* will give occasion to retract. Z.

KIDNAPPING.

An attempt to kidnap a free colored man transpired on Thursday night, which for boldness and blundering, is a little extraordinary. We gather the following facts: The colored man, named ENOCH PARROTT, living in Uniontown, Pa., and having free papers, came down on Thursday from Brownsville on the Oella. A white man named CHARLES W. HUGHES, came down on the same boat in company with three or four other companions and accomplices. On reaching the city he invited PARROTT to go up and take a drink with him at the Wm. Tell tavern on the bank of the Monongahela. What transpired there, is best told by the following affidavits:

CITY of PITTSBURGH.

The complainant, Enoch Parrott, a colored man, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on last evening, being the 4th of April, a man by the name of Hughes invited the deponent to go with him into the Wm. Tell house, a tavern kept on the bank of the river in this city, to drink with him; and after he got deponent into the bar room of said tavern, he shut the door, and put his hand on deponents shoulder, and said to deponent, you are my prisoner. I asked for his authority. He said he had no right to show it to a negro, and said he knew deponent to be a slave, and knew my master; and made threats, and detained the deponent all night in the said house, against his will and consent, until deponent was liberated by watchmen and others who came to deponent's assistance this morning, and there were others concerned with said Hughes. Deponent saith he is a free man and has his freedom papers. Deponent believes that said Hughes intended to kidnap this deponent and carry him off by force out of this Commonwealth.

his
ENOCH ✕ PARROTT
mark

Sworn and subscribed this 5th April 1844.
GEO. WATSON.

Augustus Feller, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on last evening, being the 4th day of April, 1844, deposeth and saith, that Huges and the negro the complainant came into the bar-room of the defendent's house together. As soon as they came in Hughes said to the negro, you are my prisoner, and leaned his back against the door for the purpose of keeping the negro in the room, and said to the negro if he did not behave himself he would shoot him down, at the same time he put his hand in his pocket. The negro submitted, and soon after he [Hughes] said he [Parrott] was a slave and he would take him off to his master, who he said resided in Virginia. This person here is the same person that took the negro in custody. He had only come to my house about an hour and a half before. I never saw him before. AUGUSTUS FELLER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, April 5th, 1844. GEO. WATSON.

HUGHES finding PARROTT, who is a stout man, resolved that he would not leave the house, sent and bought a pistol, and afterwards sent for a watchman to take care of him till morning. In this way the news got out, and a number of citizens came to his assistance.—HUGHES was so stupid as to suppose there would be no difficulty at all in carrying the man off, and loudly boasted that he would make $500 out of him—a pretty fellow to be sure, and as ignorant as a horse of the scrape he was getting himself into. Yesterday morning he was taken before Alderman WATSON, who committed him in default of $500 bail, to answer under the Act of March 27th, 1820, for an *attempt* to kindnap.—7 Smith, p. 285

The rascal will find out that he is in a bad box, and we devoutely hope he will be made an example of. His accomplices all ran off. Mr. ROBERT BAILEY, a respectable colored man of this city, is PARROTT's brother-in-law.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The news from Connecticut is of the most cheering character, and an omen of the bright day dawning upon the country. The result indicated by the returns was hardly expected. Connecticut has been a doubtful state for a number of years, with a leaning rather to Locofocoism, as our readers will perceive from the table given on our first page. Added to this, the Liberty party used the most strenuous exertions to decoy Whigs from their ticket, and indulged in the strongest vituperation of Mr. CLAY to effect their purpose. The Locofoco party also suddenly affected a holy horror of duelling, and this after supporting and lauding the greatest duellist in the country, and AMOS KENDALL wrote a pamphlet on the subject, levelled at Mr. CLAY, which was sown, broadcoast over the state. These, with many other unjustifiable means were used, but all to no effect. Connecticut has recorded her vote for Whig principles, and secured the election of two Whig Senators in Congress. Her vote will certainly be given for HENRY CLAY for the Presidency.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1844.

Both Houses of Congress were engaged on Bills and reports, mostly local in their character, and nothing of much general interest transpired.

In *Senate* various bills and reports were read, referred, &c, when the Post Office Bill was taken up, and discussed Mr. Simmon's amendment to make the rates of postage 5 cents for distances of 250 miles was rejected, ayes 7, nays 31. After some further unsuccessful attempts to amend, the Bill was laid aside, and the Senate adjourned.

The *House* spent most of the day in Committee of the Whole, on various local bills.

The Bill taking preliminary steps for the admission of Iowa into the Union was called up, and after a brief discussion postponed until the next day.

The Army bill was discussed during the day but no definite action was taken.

☞ The Butler Democrat came to hand this morning, containing some account of the late murder, and a sweeping condemnation of those "mongrel moralists who have kept the columns of the Pittsburgh papers filled with sympathetic appeals to the better feelings of the community in behalf of the heartless murderer." "We believe that sickly sympathy which has characterised the Pittsburgh papers is more productive of crime than any course that could be adopted." So! so! Mr Democrat, *the* Pittsburgh papers, eh? Pray explain what papers are meant, and what sickly sympathy has been manifested. The same paper says a number of citizens of Butler, who believed the doctors had stolen the body of Sam. Mohawk, repaired to the spot and dug the coffin up to satisfy themselves of the fact, but it was found as buried.

MR. CLAY AND HIS INDISPOSITION.—Mr. CLAY was to be in Charleston last Thursday, [the 4th April,] and to remain to the following Monday.

We regret to say that Mr CLAY was so much indisposed as to be compelled to relinquish some visits that he had engaged to make.

The last Augusta Chronicle says:

"We regret to learn that, in consequence of Mr. Clay's indisposition and excessive fatigue, he is compelled to decline visiting Greensborough and Madison. He will, however, remain in this city until Monday morning; and as there will doubtless be an extra day-train on the Georgia Railroad, we hope that the citizens in the middle section of Georgia, will avail themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to him."

We hope it will not be forgotten by the warm hearted Whigs of Georgia, and the Carolinas, that there is such a thing as killing with kindness.

The Caledonia left Boston for Liverpool on Monday afternoon, with 77 passengers for Liverpool and 7 for Halifax.

Every Whig Senator voted in the State Senate on Monday, in favor of the Main Line bill.

MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.—"*Il Secretario*," correspondent of the North American, has the following scorching remarks:

You perceive that Mississippi has raised her voice for the annexation. I am glad to have her lead the way; *she*, at least, consults her reputation, if not her interests, for even repudiation will not be the foulest thing in the Union, if Texas comes in: nay, violating every obligation among nations, in adopting her, we shall be good company for two such. The debt of the new State, however, will have to be provided for—a pretty little affair of ten millions; and it strikes me that Mississippi will do as well to do something about her own, before she takes upon herself this foreign one.

HONORABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF GEN. MARKLE.

At a recent CLAY and MARKLE meeting held at Gaysport, Huntingdon co., Maj. WM. WILLIAMS of Hollidaysburg, a gentleman well known, heretofore, as a zealous and influential member of the locofoco party, came forward and tendered the following testimony to the character and qualifications of the Old Hero. Testimony like this—coming as it does from one who has until now acted with the opposite party—who has been a 'burning and a shining light' in their midst—who stood, as it were, in the very foremost rank amongst them—is worthy of record; and we have no doubt that our readers will agree with us, that it is not less honorable to the gentleman who gave it than to the noble old warrior and citizen of whom it speaks. The Major said:

He had known Joseph Markle since he was a boy. He had had in his time (previous to his leaving Westmoreland county) very frequent intercourse with him as a business man, and for twelve or thirteen years very intimately as a military man.

I know him (said Major W.) to be an honest, upright, honorable man—a man of great decision and firmness—a very intelligent man, well qualified to fill the station for which he has been nominated.

He is about sixty years of age. At the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, in 1813, he marched a company of Dragoons as Volunteers to the President of the United States, and was attached to the squadron under the immediate command of Col. Ball, of the U S Army—the whole under the command of Gen. William Henry Harrison. Capt. Markle and his company, together with the Pittsburgh Blues and Greensburgh Riflemen, and the Petersburgh (Va.) Blues, all marched and joined the Western Army about the same time, and all served their country with great spirit and with honor to themselves.

General Markle distinguished himself at the battle of Mississinewa, and in several skirmishes with the enemy. In the charge at Mississinewa, he plunged into the thickest of the enemy's ranks, and with his own hands cut down the savages. His Lieutenant (Waltz) and some eight or nine others of his company were killed, and, I think, about ten or twelve wounded.

After his return from the Army, (continued Major W.) he resumed the business which he had left—the management of a Paper Mill and Grist Mills. When he marched to join the Army, he made very great sacrifices, in leaving his family and business. After his return, and during the difficult times from 1816 to 1822 he became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, by his good feeling and kindness in bailing his friends; and this is one reason why he never figured conspicuously as a public man It became necessary for him to attend closely to his own business; and it will be found, by reference to the past, that he was at different times solicited to take part in public affairs, but he declined. It is true, once he was nominated for Congress, but without a hope of being elected, in a district where there was so overwhelming a majority against his party. He then consented to run for the sole purpose of aiding in rallying the party in that county. It will also be found that his name was mentioned as a candidate for Governor when Joseph Ritner was nominated; and it will be found, too, that after Ritner was elected he was tendered the offiee of Adjutant General, but declined accepting it. He has never solicited public favor. He is one of your independent, whole-souled men, who would not push himself forward.

The Major concluded by saying that he would vote for Gen. Markle for Governor of this Commonwealth, and that he never would vote for Martin Van Buren for President of the United States.

At the same meeting, a letter was read from F. J. Cope, Esq., of Greensburgh, furnishing an outline of the military services of Gen. Markle, shewing the estimation in which he is held by his neighbors and fellow countrymen, and concluding with the following eulogium on his character and qualifications:

"In private life, no man in this community sustains a more unblemished reputation. All parties concede to him the meed of great private worth; and his immediate neighbors, many of whom are opposed to him in politics, will give him their votes, because they know he is worthy.

"We make no calculations of majorities—a species of gulltraps to catch the timid and the wavering—we ask no one to vote for him because he will be on the STRONG SIDE at the fall election; but we ask the friends of our institutions which were so relentlessly assailed in 1840, to stand by them once more. We call upon the friends of free government to rally once more to the rescue, and the sentinel upon the watchtower of our Liberties shall cry aloud 'All's well'"

"Gen. Markle has naturally an iron constitution, which has been well preserved by his temperate habits of life. He reads much—is conversant with all that is passing around us—converses fluently upon most subjects, and is in every respect well qualified to be the Governor of Pennsylvania.

In copying the above, the Harrisburgh Intelligencer has the following correct remarks—Thus have we given the evidence of the friends and neighbors of our candidate, among whom are several who were his former political opponents—men who know him well and esteem him accordingly, that Gen. MARKLE is all that is required in a Chief Magistrate—HONEST, TRUST WORTHY and CAPABLE. We ask the reader, in conclusion. Is not this man more worthy—infinitely more worthy of support than his reverend competitor? Is he not the very man for the crisis? We know there will be an affirmative reponse from every true patriot in the Commonwealth. We call upon the people then to rally round the standard of this brave old veteran. Let every Whig—every one who loves his State and is anxious to place her again above reproach, *go to work to effect his election. We can do it*—WE MUST DO IT—and WE WILL DO IT! Let there be no folding of hands and *hoping* for the best—To succed it is necessarry to *act*—to get the old Conestoga Team out of the mud it is necessary that each man should *put his shoulder to the wheel*. Let every Whig buckle on his armor and enlist for the campaign—and we shall route the enemy horse, foot and dragoons, Kickapoos and Winnebagoes, in October with Gen. MARKLE, and give our electoral vote to "HARRY OF THE WEST" in November by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. CALHOUN, being unable to accept of the hospitalities tendered to him by the citizens of Charleston, on the occasion of his recent passage through that city on his way to Washington, addressed a letter to the Committee to that effect, in which we find the following passage:

It is well known that I am the advocate of peace—peace with all, and especially with that great country, from which we draw our origin, and of whose renown we may well be proud. There are no other two countries which can do more harm to each other, or confer greate benefits, the one on the other. But as highly as I value peace, I hold it subordinate to the honor and just rights of the country; whilst, on the other hand, no consideration shall induce me to sacrifice the peace of the country by claiming more, in the discharge of my duties, than I shall honestly believe that the honor and rights of the country demand. Her true honor and interest consist, according to my conception, in claiming nothing but what is just and right, and in accepting nothing that is not.

From the N. Y. Express of Tuesday evening.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS FROM CONNECTICUT.

Our Messengers that left Hartford in the cars and New Haven in the steamboat, reached here at one o'clock, with the glorious result that Connecticut has done her duty. Full returns are received from all parts of the State, except Windham County, two towns in Litchfield, three in New Haven, and two in New London County—by which it is made certain the Senate is Whig by a decided majority.—Baldwin, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a large majority over Cleveland, the present Locofoco Governor, but as the scattering vote will be large, although less than last year, he may come short a few hundred votes of being elected by the people, but in that event will be by the Legislature.

There can be no question that the Legislature is Whig by a decided majority. According to the present returns there are 80 Whig members, 66 Locofocos—22 have failed of a choice, and 12 remain to be heard from. As 95 is a majority, the Whigs have only to elect six more members to secure them a majority. They will no doubt get double and treble that number. If the towns in which there is no choice, should conclude, as many of them have already done, not to elect and if the towns not heard from should stand as they did last year, the Whigs are sure of a majority.

The contest has been the most spirited, and the vote is greater than has ever been known in the State. Both parties were perfectly sanguine of carrying the election, and the contest has been fought inch by inch. Many of the towns, after voting all day, have carried their Representatives by only one or two majority. The Locos were as sure as men could be of carrying the State. They would not make the Tariff the issue, but maintained, sturdily, that they were the friends of the Protective System. The Whigs, however, have triumphed over frauds and falsehoods of every description.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Baldwin.	Clev'nd.	Scat.
Hartford,	5983	5516	250
N. London, all but 2 towns	2384	2306	167
Tolland,	1860	1893	103
Middlesex,	1869	2026	143
N. Haven, all but 3 towns	4537	4180	194
Fairfield,	4899	4390	73
Litchfield, all but 2 towns,	3796	3541	315
	25,328	23,652	1245
	24,897	1,245	
Baldwin's majority over all,	431	24,897	

CONNECTICUT.

The following was the vote of Connecticut last year. We copy from the Journal of Commerce:

	Baldwin.	Clev'nd.	Gillette.	Scat.
Hartford co.	5188	5239	290	10
New haven,	4469	4307	206	3
N. London,	2632	3343	235	3
Fairfield	4146	4037	124	1
Windham,	1698	2284	442	24
Litchfield,	3800	4080	293	1
Middlesex,	2017	2204	183	5
Tolland,	1641	1832	99	2
	25,591	27,416	1872	49

Cleveland then lacked 97 votes of being elected by the people.

In 1842, Ellsworth, Whig, had 23,700; Cleveland, Dem. 25,564; Gillette, Abolition, 1319, Loomis, Conservative, 612; scattering 58. Cleveland lacked 125 votes of being elected by the people. Whole number of votes 51,253.

In 1841, Ellsworth, Whig had 5598 over Nicoll, Democrat, and 5135 over Nicoll and scattering.

In 1840, Ellsworth had 4572 over Niles, Dem., and 4430 over all. Whole number of votes 56,680.

In 1839, Ellsworth's clear majority over all others was 1491. In 1838, 4,129. In 1837, Edwards, Dem., had a majority over Ellsworth and scattering of 2,281.

In Connecticut no officers are chosen by pluralities except Congressmen and Senators.

The Senate consists of 21 members, all of whom are elected annually. The last Senate comprised 5 Whig and 16 Democrats. In the House there was a Democratic majority of about 36, out of a total of 186. In 1842 the democratic strength in the same body was about 2 to 1.

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have black slaves, they must let us have white ones; for WE CANNOT CUT OUR FIREWOOD, AND BLACK OUR BOOTS, AND HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."—

The above slander was first put in circul

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH—APRIL 9, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXIX.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 4, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The *Senate* have been *exclusively* employed to-day in the passage of *private bills;* the number of which has become a clog to the business of both Houses, and many of them will, for want of time, go to the "tomb of the capulets."

In the *House*, Mr. Tustin (from the Committee on Inland Navigation, &c.,) reported adversely to the petition of the Board of Trade, of the city of Pittsburgh, praying for the repeal of a certain law relating to the Ohio and Baltimore Railroad Company, accompanied with a resolution that the committee be discharged. Mr. Brackenridge opposed this resolution with great force, and finally got it postponed till Monday next, that he might have an opportunity of examining the reasons on which the report was founded. The principal business was the consideration of the "act to reduce the State debt," reported by Mr. Cooper, which came up on second reading in committee of the whole, on the amendment offered by Mr. Hinchman, that the company shall not be allowed to become *transporters*, but shall only be *carriers* on the works to be sold. This amendment was agreed to, and the bill was gone through with; when Mr. Tustin offered to amend the bill by adding a *new section*, being *substantially* the *revenue* or *tax-bill* which passed the committee of the whole a few days since. This amendment was agreed to, and the bill with the amendment was ordered to be printed. The object of tacking the two bills together, is to steer clear of the inevitable defeat of the *tax-bill* should it be pressed on the House in its present form. Some aid must be had from some quarter, and this, and other matters, (if passed) will revive the drooping courage of the people, to come up to the rescue of the State, from pending ignominy and infamy. However, too much should not be calculated on the result. These two bills must sink or swim together, and he who entertains no fears as to the result, has not well studied the political horizon of Pennsylvania. I think the bills tacked will pass, yet there are fears net to be disguised.

The "Main Line bill" has been killed in the *Senate*, being a bill of their own construction, and unless the addition of the revenue bill to it will save the *house bill*, all is over. Look out for the worst, and hope for the best. God grant a safe deliverance. The bill to compel the Tide Water Canal Company to receive its notes for tolls, on penalty of having the outlet lock at Columbia closed, was taken up and amended so as to require them to take only *one-tenth* instead of *one-fifth*, as in the original resolution, and was progressed in as far as the question, shall the bill be transcribed? when it was postponed for the present. The session being rapidly drawing to a close, the utmost anxiety may well be felt for the issue. *Everything* depends on the action of a few days — Whether all the projects advanced, if carried out, will save the State from damning disgrace, is one thing, while the question, *will she do what is required?* is of vastly more moment. Time will shew.

In haste, yours, Z.

NUMBER LXXX.

HARRISBURGH, April 5, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The *Senate*, to-day, have been principally engaged in discussing the bill to repeal so much of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt, as relates to debts contracted before its passage. It was argued elaborately and postponed for the present. The bill authorising the erection of a poor house in Allegheny county was passed.

In the *House*, the bill to give justices of the peace jurisdiction in cases of assault and battery, and petit larceny, with power to call a jury, was taken up and discussed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. This bill, or some other one, *substantially* the same, will eventually pass the House, but will be killed in the Senate, I think. The bill to reduce the capital stock of the mechanic's bank of the Northern Liberties was taken up on 2d reading, pending the amendment of Mr. Roumfort, to make the stockholders individually liable for all the notes and liabilities of the bank, by compelling them to execute judgment bonds, equal in amount to twice the amount of stock holden by each, on *real estate*. The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed. This individual liability doctrine, as understood and expounded by the democrats in this house, is a queer kind of a thing; a good deal like the Paddy's flea; when you put your finger on him, *he ain't there*. This doctrine has been paraded before, and held up to the gaze of, this legislature ever since it convened, as a bugaboo to encourage the selfish, and intimidate the weak! But when any democrat has any bill in charge, to which the doctrine under the democratic code is applicable, why then, hem! the *case* is not *appropriate*,—not *germain*—not *proper*—a *general law*, is what is wanted. They are willing and anxious to go for that; but the present case does not call for it—its operation would be unequal, unjust. Shame, on political hypocrisy. It is damning enough, in a moral view —more so in *professing legislator*.

The principal part of the day was consumed in consideration of the militia bill, which now stand on third reading. The main object of the bill is to reduce the pay of officers; provide for the more efficient and rigid collection of fines, *increase* their amount, and cut the whole system loose from the treasury teat, and compel it to take care of itself. I think the provisions of the bill will effect this object, if carried out in good faith, and I have no doubt the bill will pass the House. It has to go through the Senate ordeal. The House proceeded in this bill with considerable regard to decorum; until near the close of the afternoon session, when a scene of frivolous and most ridiculous behavior on the part of certain would be "nice young men" took the lead: calls of order, motions to amend, and then to reconsider, and then to adjourn, and on each calling the yeas and nays, took up the time till the hour of adjournment. A certain "nice young man," whose mother doesn't know he's out, offered the following amendment, (I suppose for the purpose of making himself conspicuous,) "that the surgeon of each regiment should be constantly armed and equipt with a medicine chest well filled, with a scull and cross bones on the frontispiece of his cap, dressed in a black coat, with the letters M. D., in white, painted on his back This was no more ridiculous than many others which the speaker refused to receive. The person who can consent to trifle away the time so precious—so all-important to the welfare of the state—in such fantastic and ridiculous exhibitions, is a fit subject to dance a hornpipe under the gallows with the death noose around his neck. Yet, into such hands are our destinies confided. God save the Commonwealth.

Z.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER WATER WITCH.

We learn by the Vermillion that the steamer Water Witch, on her passage from New Orleans to this port, ran upon a bar below Princeton, Miss., and was so badly injured she took water rapidly. Her cargo consisted of cotton, sugar, tin-plate, &c., and was principally destined for this city. It was insured here in the Fireman's Insurance Office, for what amount we have not heard. The cargo was considerably damaged. The Vermillion took her passengers to Princeton.

☞The Post consoles itself for the Waterloo defeat of Locofocoism in Connecticut by prating about the "Hartford Convention," "blue light federalism," and such other wise sayings. We heard nothing about these when CLEVELAND was elected last year. However, we are glad our neighbor can draw consolation from any quarter, even if it does only exist in his perverted imagination.

☞The New York papers are filled with results of late town elections in the river counties. The Whigs are triumphant in every quarter, even astonishing their friends, and overwhelming their enemies with dismay.

Senator BENTON, of Missouri, arrived in Wheeling on Tuesday last, on his way west. He appeared in good health, and, we understand, expressed the opinion that there was no Senator except Mr. WALKER of Miss., who was in favor of the present annexation of Texas. He is on his way to visit his family, one of whom is dangerously sick. Mr. MORRIS of Ohio was in company.

☞The Rev. GEORGE MARSHALL, whose case has excited considerable remark in this community, was put on his trial a *second time* last week. On Saturday morning the jury went out and came into Court yesterday morning stating they could not agree. The Court discharged them. We understand there were seven for conviction, and five for acquitttal. In the former trial eight were for conviction, and four for acquittal.

From the Hartford Daily Courant of Thursday

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Vote for Governor.

We have now the full returns from all the towns in the State but Roxbury in Litchfield County, and East Lyme, Preston, Groton and Franklin in New London County—and of the four last we have the majorities. The recapitulation of the vote will be found below. The whole vote in the State will be about 60,700—of which Mr. Baldwin will have about 30,050—Mr. Cleveland about 28,700—and scattering about 1950. Mr Baldwin will lack about 600 votes of an election. The largest vote ever before given in the State was in the fall of 1840, when the Harrison Electoral Ticket received 31,601 votes, and the Van Buren 25,885.

The whole vote of the State last year was 54,928. Of these Roger S. Baldwin (Whig) had 25,591—Chauncey F. Cleveland (Loco) 27,416—Scattering 1921. Mr. Cleveland wanted 97 votes of an election. Majority against the Whigs 3746.

RECAPITULATION.

	Baldwin.	*Cleveland.*	*Scattering.*
Hartford Co.,	6006	5356	285
New Haven,	5065	4649	217
Fairfield,	4799	4389	120
New London,	3061	3016	226
Litchfield,	4331	4146	365
Tolland,	1860	1893	103
Windham,	2206	2418	426
Middlesex,	2123	2282	146
	29,541	28,149	1,888

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Whigs have elected 15 Senators—the Locos 6

The House, when full, is composed of 217 members. Of the number chosen on Monday, including the member from Hebron (who although nominated by the Locos is a true Henry Clay Whig) and the members from N. Stonington, (who are pledged to vote for a Whig U. S. Senator) the Whigs have 98.—The Locos including the member from Monroe (returned to us as Conservative) have 77. In our estimate of the Locos strength, we do not include the Berlin members, which were illegally chosen, or Mr. Taylor from Colchester, who was elected by the Moderator of the meeting voting twice. In regard to the vacancies, towns which are entitled to 30 members, have adjourned without day. Towns which are entitled to 12 members have a second and last trial next Monday. Plymouth, Waterbury, Danbury, and Stradford will then elect Whigs, if any choice is made. If all the vacancies, however, should be filled by the Locos, the Whigs would still have a majority in the House.

"IL SECRETARIO," of date Washington, April 2, writes as follows:

Quitting what is by no means interesting, I will recur to what I yesterday promised you.

The Congress of Texas, subsequently to the time of the overtures made by Mr. Upshur, have had before them the scheme of Union which they were willing to embrace. I think it will prove identical with the Upshur treaty: for I have reason to believe that they knew what he was willing to do, and formed their legislative act, of course, to meet him.

Now, by these resolutions, Texas will consent to be annexed on the following terms:

1. She to be at once admitted as a State.
2. Her public debt to be assumed.
3. She to retain her Public Lands.
4. She to have an extra Congressional Representative or two.
5. A part of her Army to be embodied in our own.
6. The like as to her Navy.

Now, if my conjecture be near the fact, these are terms which Mr. Calhoun must be mad, if he adopt. I make no doubt that he will be compelled, out of regard to his own reputation, to set on foot a new treaty, on a basis entirely different. In this case, the instructions under which Gen. Henderson is to act, will furnish him no power for acceding to terms so inferior to those which were considered settled when he was despatched, and thus the matter must be put, for some time, entirely at a stand.

You will be greatly amused when you see the terms in which Mr. Calhoun's lieutenant, Mr. M'Duffie, declared himself against Texas, in 1836 or 7, when he was Governor of his State. He spoke of that patriot band (as well as I recollect) as lawless adventurers; of an Union with them as the most signal national disgrace and ill-faith, as giving Mexico cause of immediate war; nay, as equal to an actual declaration of war against her; and as to the pretended advantages to the Slave-States, he maintained that they were all a fatal illusion and that the union would ruin the South. This was in his Annual Message.

IL SECRETARIO.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Condensed from the Baltimore American.

THURSDAY, April 4, 1844.

In *Senate*, not much of interest transpired. The West Point Academy Bill was finally passed during the morning hour, and sent to the House for concurrence without amendment, and ready for the signature of the President. The Fortification Bill was sent to the House with amendments. [This Bill appropriates about $550,000.]

The Bill to make a Naval Depot at Memphis, Tenn., was taken up and discussed until the Senate went into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

In the *House*, the Army Appropriation Bill was taken up and passed, by ayes 109, nays 36.

Mr. Adams then called for the unfinished business of yesterday, being the motion to print the 5 reports of the Committee upon the Massachusetts Resolutions proposing an amendment of the Constitution. The reports were ordered to be printed, ayes 80, noes 60.

The resolution from the Senate, fixing the 27th of May as the day of adjournment, then came up, and its consideration was postponed to the 13th of May, by a strict party vote. The Locofocos all voting for a postponement.

FRIDAY, April 5, 1844.

In *Senate*, Mr. Evans of Me. offered a Resolution, which under the Rule lies over for one day, calling upon the President of the United States to communicate, if not incompatible with the public interest, all correspondence between the British Government and the United States upon the subject of the annexation of Texas.

[The information called for is probably a despatch of Lord Aberdeen, laid before the President at the time Sir Richard Packenham presented his credentials of office. This despatch will prove officially to the American people that England contemplates no political alliance with Texas, and none whatever but one of trade and commerce.]

A Bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, was then discussed until the hour of adjournment.

In the *House*, the bill making appropriations to *Harbors and Rivers*, came up. This bill was reported to the House on the 15th of February and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The first provision was for the improvement of the Ohio river, between Pittsburgh and the Falls at Louisville, appropriating the sum of $50,000. A motion was *made to increase this sum to* $100,000 *which after debate, was carried by a vote of* 84 *to* 30.

The next appropriation was for the improvement of the Ohio River below the Falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas rivers, $180,000. It was moved to increase this to $223,000. This amendment gave rise to debate, which was continued till the hour of adjournment.

SATURDAY, April 6.

The Senate did not sit.

In the *House*, Mr. Seymour of N. Y. a member of the Committee of Ways and Means made a separate report on the Tariff, of which 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed. [Mr. Seymour is a Locofoco, but comes from Troy, N. Y., where, "with the lights now before them," they do not think it safe to go for free trade.

WESTERN WATERS.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up this bill—Mr. Boyd of Kentucky in the Chair.

The item of $180,000 for the improvement of the Ohio river below the falls of Louisville, and of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas rivers, was increased, after a brief debate, to $223,000

At 2 o'clock the bill was taken out of Committee. The greatest confusion prevailed while the bill was under consideration, and almost every member seemed to have his favorite scheme for improvement—the most of them submitted merely for buncombe. Some one moved an appropriation, by way of burlesque, of $100,000 for the Natural Bridge, in Rockbridge Co., Virginaia.

No final action was had on the bill when the hour for closing this report came round, nor did it seem likely that the House would take any to day.—*Balt. Pat. of Saturday Evening*

CONNECTICUT U. S. SENATOR.—The N. Y. American says:

We learn directly from a gentleman who saw Mr. Niles (Connecticut U. S Senator) last week in the Utica Asylum, that he is still a lunatic. Of course, as such, he is alike incapable either of taking his seat or resigning it—not being a responsible moral agent. A contingency contemplated by the Constitution has occured. The words of that instrument are "if vacancies happen by resignation or *otherwise*" the Legislature of the State "shall then fill such vacancies." This embraces the very case, and the Legislature *must* act upon it.

The lower house of the Louisiana Legislature adjourned *sine die*, on the 25th ult. The Senate cannot adjourn until the trial for the impeachment of Judge ELLIOTT, charged with naturalizing foreigners in violation of law, has been concluded.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION which took place on Wednesday passed off without excitement, but with a most gratifying result. The Whigs have carried the state of course, for Dorrism is too contemptible even to have courage to put up a state ticket; but they have carried it in a way that is in the highest degree honorable to the State. The "Law and Order" men have not merely elected all their candidates, but they have nearly annihilated the remnant of rebellion that was left alive in former contests. Nearly the whole State had been heard from, and so far as ascertained, the Dorrites will have but seventeen members in the House of Representatives—ten of those who signed the infamous memorial to Congress having been left at home. But, the most glorious feature in this election is the entire prostration of Jacobinism in some of the towns where they made fight and did all in their power to carry their candidates. Smithfield and Cranston have both been redeemed. The former town elected the Whig candidates by a majority of 37—being a gain of no less than *two hundred and seventy four*. In Cranston the Whig majority is 54, Last year the Dorrite majority was 55, exhibiting a law and order gain of one hundred and nine. In short, Rhode Island is overwhelmingly whig, in all branches of its government. We wonder whether Edmund Burke of New Hampshire has got about ready to send for his "persons and papers?" Why don't he serve a *Subpœna duces tecum* upon Tom Dorr? That worthy and his carpet bag of imported documents ought by all means to be before the Burking Committee. —*N. Y. Courier.*

FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—We learn from Capt. Shepherd, of brig Gen Marion, who arrived yesterday afternoon from Port au Prince, which place he left on the 24th of March, that the last news from the President, Gen. Revera, left him at the head of his division which consisted of 15,000 men, and within 30 miles of the City of St. Domingo, having met no opposition, the rebels retreating before him and concentrating all their forces on the city, which was reported to be about 10,000 men The army of the President in different divisions, amounted to 40,000 effective men. It was supposed the rebels would capitulate as there was no prospect of their succeeding.

The President's son with two regiments stationed in the city were released on parole and arrived at Jacmel. Col. Deo Herau, the Son of the President, had arrived at Port au Prince.

At a town in which the mahogany cutters of the Artebonete district, bordering on the Spanish population, was taken possession by Col. Pomental on the part of the insurgents. The wood cutters hearing of the march of the President, assembled in considerable numbers and took the Colonel prisoner, and sent him to head quarters with his papers—amongst which there were found documents purporting to be an arrangement with the French Government, through the Consul, by which they were to supply the insurgents with money and arms, likewise, 10,000 men if found necessary, for which they were to receive the island of Samana, on the East as a depot, and the original French part of the Island. This news has created great excitement and indignation against the French Government.—*N Y Courier & Enq, April* 5.

Latest from Cape Palmas and the West coast of Africa.—The arrival of the Latrobe from the Coast of Africa, has brought intelligence from thence as late as the 24th January. The Latrobe sailed from Baltimore with 72 emigrants for the State Colonization Society's settlement at Cape Palmas, on the 8th November last, and was not reported until the steamboat passed her in the Bay, on her return to Baltimore.

The Emigrants were all landed in excellent health and spirit, and found the Colony in a prosperous condition. Recent *palavers* with and among the natives, have been beneficial in their effects.—*Balt. Amer.*

FROM PORTO.—The captain of the brig Lyra, from Oporto, whence she sailed on the 8th ultimo, informs us that the mail had been stopped two weeks, when the L. sailed.—Oporto was under martial law. There had been some fighting in the country, and it was reported that on the 7th March, in an action with the rebels, that one of the Queen's generals had been killed. An outbreak was daily expected at Oporto. The army was under good discipline. It was also reported at O. that Don Miguel was in the country.—*N. Y. Express.*

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 10, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXXI.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 6.

MR. WHITE:—The *Senate* has been engaged all day in discussing the General Appropriation bill, but no vote has been taken indicative of the fate of the bill, and most likely the question on its final passage will be postponed until the tax bill, the bill to sell the main line, and the one relating to the militia system shall all be placed before that body. There is no reasonable doubt that all these bills are considered as forming substantially, and in *conjunction*, the *remedy* for the troubles that now hang over this devoted state. I am of opinion that neither of them will pass *alone*, but that they will be made dependent upon one another. They will all *pass*, or all be *rejected*. If they all pass, the State is safe; if either fails, she is *lost* —she is a repudiating State—not from *choice*, but *necessity*.

In the *House*, the Committee on Corporations reported adversely to the petition of the house carpenters and builders of Allegheny County for an act of incorporation. The bill to compel the Tide Water Canal Company to receive its notes for tolls came up on third reading, and was opposed with great force by Messrs. Butler and Stine, but the bill passed, yeas 52, nays 34.

The bill to reduce the militia system came up on third reading, and after an ineffectual attempt to go into committee of the whole for the purpose of substituting certain amendments, the objects of which were to kill the bill, it passed by a majority of 31. On motion, the question to reconsider the vote, given a few days since in relation to the licensing of Oyster cellars in Philadelphia to sell ardent spirits, by which the bill was negatived, was taken up, and the House agreed to reconsider by a majority of 13. The bill being again under consideration a motion was made to limit the number of Oyster cellars to 15. Mr. Brackenridge moved to amend the amendment, by inserting a provision that the keepers of said cellars shall pay a license of $50 each; keep them closed on Sundays, and if convicted of selling less than a quart, shall be fined $20, one half to the informer, and the other to the County Treasury. And in case of inability to pay the fine, shall lie in jail until he or she takes the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State. The amendment was strenuously urged by Whiteman, Brady, Kugler, Herr, and Smith of Clearfield, and opposed by Roumfort, and M'Manus, and the amendment to the amendment was lost, yeas 31, nays 57. The amendment was adopted, yeas 46, nays 41. And the section as amended passed, yeas 45, nays 42. The bill was then so amended as to make the license $100, and the amendment offered by Mr. Brackenridge was renewed by Mr. Whiteman, and was adopted 61 to 20, and the bill was postponed for the present. On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the bill to extend the charter of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville was taken up. Mr Lawrence moved to go into Com. of the Whole, for the purpose of striking out the individual liability clause, inserted when the bill was up before on motion of Mr Dunlap. On motion of Mr. Roumfort the bill was postponed for the present, and the House adjourned. News has reached here that Snyder is elected to Congress, from the district lately represented by General Frick. The majority is not ascertained. No one expected a *different* result—as the district is one of the strongest Democratic districts in the State, and Snyder openly avowed himself in favor of the present tariff. Connecticut has gone all one way. The Locos are "*skeered.*" Little Rhoda, also, has rendered her verdict the same way, and all eyes now look to Virginia. Z.

HARRISBURGH, April 7th, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—I have only time to say one word Letters received this morning, from various parts of the district, contradict the report which prevailed here last night, in relation to the election of Snyder. Both the Senator from that district (Eyre) and the Representative (Mr. Hall) have received letters, in which Mr. Pollock's Election is said to be certain. Hurrah for the good old times. Z.

A SLANDER NAILED.—The Aurora of yesterday morning, speaking of Gen. MARKLE's application in September, 1812, to the two then Banking institutions existing in Pittsburgh, says:

"Now it so happens that neither of those Banks existed until March 1814, about eighteen months after Markle's alleged loan."

True it is that these banks did not exist as chartered institutions, but it so happens that they did exist as sort of private banking institutions, waiting until they could be chartered. The *lie* of the Aurora is therefore the more vile, as it uses some portions of truth to make it plausible. The Aurora knew that Gen. MARKLE *did* borrow money in Pittsburgh of institutions of the nature of a bank, and for the purpose specified, and that these institutions were shortly after chartered by the names they now bear, and are known to the public under those names. These base attempts at slander will only recoil on the heads of its concoctors.

Fourierism and Infidelity.

A Convention of the "Friends of Association," as the Fourierists now term themselves, has just been held in New York city. It was well attended by all the great and lesser lights of this new system, which, according to its votaries, is to overturn all the civil, social, and religious institutions of the country, and of the age, and of all past ages. Among the names of the larger lights, we observe quite a sprinkling of our modern transcendentalists, and the visionary reformers of the age—men who can theorize beautifully in the lecture room, but who have no *practical* knowledge, and whose theories would prove about as true in practice, as DR. LARDNER'S demonstration that steamboats could not cross the Atlantic. The editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer wield powerful pens in demolishing the airy castles of these modern semi-infidel dreamers.—That paper of last Friday stated that the principles laid down in the works of Fourier, reproduced in the books of his disciples, and maintained by his followers and their organ, the Tribune, were demonstrably AT WAR WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIANITY, "AS THAT GREAT SYSTEM IS UNDERSTOOD BY THE CHRISTIAN WORLD."

The evidence cited for the truth of these statements, was an assertion made by Mr. DANA, one of the great lights of Fourierism, and which assertion was *applauded* by the convention, "that *sin*, moral evil, is not an *inward principle* in the heart of man, but the *result of the circumstances* which surround him, and that Christianity, in seeking to reform the *individual*, was attempting an absurd and useless work."

The Courier further quoted in proof, Mr CHANNING'S (the transcendantalist—another great light) explicit declaration that *all punishment of crime by society and its laws, is a moral wrong*, that a judge is the real criminal, and a convicted *thief* an innocent man, in the eye of God. These sentiments, avowed by members of the Convention and greeted with applause, were characterized as at war with Christian principle and subversive of common morality; and on the strength of *them*, laying aside for the time all other declarations, of which there are thousands equally explicit in their books, the Courier denounced Fourierism as "NAKED, RIBALD, FRENCH INFIDELITY."

These remarks of the Courier appeared on Friday morning, and the National Fourier Convention, at its morning session on the same day, occupied its time in noticing these strictures.

They were denounced in a very long, very impassioned, very eloquent and very angry speech by Mr. GEORGE RIPLEY, of Roxbury Community, the President of the Convention.

The editors of the Courier, in reply on Saturday last, published the remarks of Mr. RIPLEY, as the very best evidence of the truth of their strictures, as follows:

Now, in reference to this point, we have no desire to do anything more than report, as nearly verbatim as possible, the following remarks of Mr. Ripley, as President of this Convention, to which he called our close attention and special notice: though Mr. Brisbane made an attempt to *protest* against them, they were received with loud *applause* by the Convention. Mr. Ripley said, in reply to our remarks, "We *may be* infidels in reference to the theological creeds; *we* ARE *infidels in respect to the prevailing religion preached in our churches. I say we* REPUDIATE *the Christianity of our prevailing churches, because we believe these churches reject Christianity. We reject the religion of the churches*, because we do not see in them that spirit of devotion to man which the gospel breathes; we see in them no attempt to realize the promises of Christ, that men shall be clothed with more beauty than the flowers of the field, and that *all earthly things* shall be given in abundance unto them. We *do* aim at the destruction of the present order of society. We do look for a new heaven and a new earth, and in this respect we are content to bear the charge of infidelity."

These were the words of Mr. Ripley, the President of the Fourier Convention, loudly applauded by its members. They prove *to the letter* the truth of our charge, that Fourierism is at war with Christianity, "as that great system is understood by the religious world." What the Christianity is, which it would substitute, which Mr. Brisbane, with a patronising air, says he "*accepts*," we have not room now to inquire; but its character may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Ripley is the author of a book in vindication of the doctrines of the well known Pantheist, Spinoza, who contended that "God is a universal substance," and that the idea of a Providence, as that word is interpreted by Christianity, is absurd and false.—This book, by Mr. Ripley, at the time of its appearance, was denounced by Prof Norton of Harvard, as "the latest form of infidelity." It would seem that Mr. Ripley may well be "content" to bear the charge of infidelity; at all events, it has been brought against him by a higher authority than the Courier.

The New York Tribune of last Saturday contains a very long address, adopted by the National Convention, and which the editor of the Tribune denominates "powerful," and commends to the attention of the "thoughtful and generous," and says the "heedless and selfish will pass it by." Although we did not pass it by, we shall doubtless come under the Tribune's category of the "heedless and selfish," as we acknowledge ourself unconvinced by its "powerful" reasons, and thoroughly disgusted with its faintly disguised infidelity.—We will take two or three extracts for the benefit of our readers, premising that they are a fair sample of the transcendental style and semi-infidel character of the whole address, which would fill up about seven columns of our paper. The first extract we take from under the second head, which treats of the "*nature of the remedy*" for the defects in Society:

"This very instability and fruitfulness of our political controversies might have led our statesmen, had they been wise enough, into a discovery of the cause of the evil. That cause, we have seen, is in the universal and utter DIVERGENCY OF INTEREST, which marks the processes of all civilized societies; and, therefore, the remedy indicated, in the nature of the complaint, is the adoption of some method by which we can produce CONVERGENCY OF INTERESTS. Yes, we proclaim it boldly, confidently, with emphasis, that the only cure for our social distresses, that the only means of real, true social progress, that the great want of the age, is a Plan of Social Organization on the principle of Unity of Interests. Unity alone can save us from the tangled incoherence and jarring selfishness of existing divisions. Unity alone can introduce order and freedom into the wild, weltering chaos of the social world Unity is the grand reconciler, the source of all strength, the fountain of all joy. It is the enemy of Discord, of Confusion, of Duplicity, and of Wrong. It is the highest conception of the Mind: it is the synonym of Harmony and perfect Justice; it is the Central Truth of all sound Philosophy and Religion. God is ONE, and all his creation, visible and invisible, must be ONE. There must be unity of man with man, of man with the Universe, of man with God. All the deductions of human Reason, all the teachings of Science, all the aspirations of the heart, all the promises of Scripture, point to the realization of Universal Unity. God's word is pledged to it: Man's soul demands it. Hell is hell, because it is not there, and would became Heaven the moment it was found.

As the beginning of these grand, comprehensive and holy Unities, we must have Unity in Society, the method of bringing about which, we think we discover in the doctrine of Association."

The next extract we take is under the head of "Religion."

"The basis of our Reform, therefore, is Religious, although we wish to urge it *only* on the ground of Science. Our *present* aim is to conciliate, to a certain extent, *all* Sects and Parties, both in Church and State, by a plan for introducing Truth and Equity into our Industrial arrangements, which plan we can prove to be in consonance with Revelation, *because it is Science*. We accept the Book of Scripture, as a standard both of Faith and Morals, and the Book of Nature, as a test and standard of principles of Science, and by this double standard we require to be judged,—received or rejected."

Our next extract is taken from the same head The address endeavors to show that "Wisdom and Love" are the most important Divine truths—that the Churches of the land have failed to exhibit them; and that they possess only a "type and shadow of the Universal Unity which is the destiny of the Church." The address then proceeds:

But let the Church adopt true Associative Organization, and the blessings so long promised it will be fulfilled. Fourier, among the last words that he wrote, describing the principles of Universal Association, exclaims, "These are the days of Mercy promised in the words of the Redeemer, (Matthew v. 6,) "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled." It is verily in Harmony, in Associative Unity, that God will manifest to us the immensity of his Providence, and that the Savior will come according to his word, "in all the glory of his Father:" it is the Kingdom of heaven that comes to us in this terrestial world; it is the reign of Christ; he triumphs; he has conquered Evil. CHRISTUS REGNAT, VINCAT IMPERAT. Then will the CROSS have accomplished its two-fold destiny, that of CONSOLATION during the reign of Sin, and that of UNIVERSAL Banner, when human reason shall have accomplished the task imposed upon it by the Creator. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness"—the Harmony of the Passions in Associative Unity. Then will the Banner of the Cross display with glory its device, the augury of victory: IN HOC SIGNO VINCES; for then it will have conquered evil, conquered the gates of hell, conquered false philosophy and national indigence, and spurious Civilization; *et portæ inferi non prevalebunt.*"

Speaking of CHARLES FOURIER, the address says:

"Our space compels us to refer the inquirer to the works of the Immortal Genius from whom they were derived—Charles Fourier. He has worked out the results with the precision and comprehensiveness that ever characterises True Science. It is to him we are indebted for what we consider the only right formula of Social Organization. His profound and searching intellect seems to have penetrated all the mysteries of Social existence, to have grasped all its elements, and with a wisdom that has never been surpassed by man, combined them in a whole of glorious harmony and perfection. A discoverer of more important truth, in the walks of Science, has never appeared on earth; and we rejoice in the privilege of making his views known to our fellow men."

We have taken up more space with this subject than we can well spare, but it is one of more importance than our readers generally imagine, having powerful supporters, and receiving daily accessions. It is the more dangerous as it attacks man in his weakest point, his "selfishness," and flatters him with the idea of a terrestrial paradise. We will, therefore, give one more quotation, from CHARLES FOURIER, who is almost deified in the quotation above from the address of the National Convention, together some introductory remarks by the Courier and Inquirer. Speaking of the Convention the Courier says:

During the session, Mr. W. H. Channing made a speech on the subject of Marriage in association. It was throughout a caricature of the prevailing system, drawn in the same spirit and with equal truth as that which he gave of the Courts of Justice, on Thursday. He said that the existing system of marriage, notwithstanding all its sanctions of law and religion, WAS LEGITIMATE ADULTERY; and he sought to vindicate this slanderous charge by the equally false assertion, that the existing system of marriage is based upon mercenary motives. He repeated on this subject, in a diluted form, the sentimental slang with which the writings of Rosseau, Mad. George Sand, Paul de Kock and the licentious school of French infidels in general abound; and then went on to caricature and ridicule and villity, as those authors habitually do, the prevailing system of religious worship. As, upon the principles which are to govern marriage in Association, he was very vague and indefinite, we copy the following passage upon this subject, from a book by Fourier himself—who, as the "great Master" of this Reform, may be supposed to understand its doctrines and schemes at least as well as his disciples; in some of his later works he has RETRACTED it, so far as to say that FOR SOME GENERATIONS TO COME the principle cannot be carried into practice: it is, however, in strict accordance with his theory of "passional attraction," and is indeed essential to his doctrine that all the human passions must be satisfied:

"A wife may have at the same time a husband of whom she has two children; 2d, a genitor, by whom she has but one child; 3rd, a favorite, who has lived with her, and preserved the title; further—simple possessors, who are nothing before the law. This gradation of title establishes a great courteousness and great fidelity to the engagement. Men do the same to their divers wives. This method prevents completely the hyprocrisy of which marriage is the source. Misses would by no means be degraded for having had "gallants," because they had waited before they took them to the age of eighteen. They would be married without scruple, as a widow with children is married. * * * Our ideas of the honor and virtue of women are but prejudices, which vary with our legislation."

Such are the doctrines believed and inculcated by CHARLES FOUREIR, and intended to be carried out when his system has attained proper *perfection*. And Mr. PARK GOODWIN, the author of the National Fourier Convention Address tells us, and challenges denial, that the system of this man is the purest and the highest form of Christianity the world has yet seen!

THEOLOGICAL POLITICS.

Amidst the important events now taking place in secular National and State politics our attention has been strongly attracted by the important church controversy now going on in the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of New York. This controversy is of so important a character that it claims attention equal to any State election, and its effects will doubtless be of a far more lasting and influential character. The immediate cause of attention is the election of *vestrymen* in the various churches, which takes place this week. The parties struggling for ascendancy are the "*Protestant*" and the "*Puseyite*" parties. The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, himself a member of the Church, takes strong side with the "Protestant" party, and endeavors earnestly to impress upon every member of the *Protestant* Episcopal Church, that the elections to take place this week are the most important, and destined to have the greatest influence upon the future welfare of the Church, of any which have ever taken place.

In order to give our readers some idea of the state of feeling now existing in that church on this subject, and the nature of the battle which is waged, we copy the following editoral remarks from the Courier and Enquirer. In this we do not wish to be understood as taking any part or side in the controversy, but merely as noting the "passing tidings of the times."]

We hazard nothing in saying that the Bishop and many of the clergy, are making the most strenuous efforts to elect PUSEYITE VESTRIES, and that if they succeed, a schism in the church is inevitable. We all know the great difference which exists between the two parties, and can easily foresee the consequences of the success of either. The PUSEYITES, like the Papal See, are intolerant and proscriptive; they openly denounce all who do not think with them; and utterly regardless of the rights and feelings of their congregations, many of them hurl from their pulpits anathemas at all who dare to speak frankly and freely against their papal usurpations. We know instances in which heads of families have been compelled to resort to other churches in order to avoid being *preached at* for having dared to exhibit Puseyism as it is; and we have known children compelled to sit and hear their parents abused when not present, for presuming to question the dogmas of this new and self-created Hierarchy! Such is *Puseyism*, and such its intolerance.

The *Protestant* party on the contray, are distinguished from the *papal* one, which is known as *Puseyite*, by its *tolerant* spirit, by its conservatism, and by its earnest desire to preserve the Church as it *is* and as it has been during the last two hundred and fifty years. Those who would return to *Rome*, desire to get rid of the word "Protestant," and with it, all those principles which for three centuries have given vitally to the *Protestant* Episcopal Church.—The Bishop of this Diocese boldly proposed in Convention, to change the title of the Church by striking out the word "Protestant because in the opinion of the *Puseyites* it does not convey the *truth;* that is, they—and they modestly consider themselves the Church—do not desire to be considered as *protesting* against the worship of Rome, her mass, her confessional, and the worship of the Virgin Mary. The Protestant party in our Church deny all this as at war with the tenets of the Church, hostile to the feelings and principles of pure and unadulterated Christianity, and dangerous to its very existence amid an educated and intelligent people. They insist that if the ultraism, of the Bishop and his Puseyite Presbyters, be in conformity with the doctrines of the Church, then are we virtually *Romanists* in every thing but name, and *secession* becomes inevitable on the part of all who are not ready to bow in submission to the dicta of a Priesthood. For months past the approaching contest has been looked to with great anxiety, because on it depends the very existence of many of our congregations.

That portion of the Laity who desire to preserve things as they are—the *Protestants* in the church who are *conservative* in their feelings and principles—are as we have already remarked, the *tolerant* party. They are willing that their Rectors should entertain their *papal* notions if they will not intrude them upon their congregations and in their vestry rooms. If *they* succeed therefore, all will be quiet in the church; and the State and General Conventions will gradually and effectually root out of the church the *papal* doctrines which have so insidiously crept into it. If on the contrary, the *Puseyites* carry a single vestry in the city, the *Protestants* of that church have no alternative but secession to escape from the abuse and denunciations which would then be hurled at them from the p

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 11, 1844.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The eyes of all true Pennsylvanians are now anxiously turned towards the Legislature, the annual session of which is coming to a close. All feel that on the action of that body depends in a great measure the future welfare and character of this old and hitherto respectable Commonwealth. If the Legislature adjourns without taking any decisive action in regard to our State debt, by providing some means to meet the interest, the character of the State will have received a wound from which it cannot easily recover, and the way to repudiation will be easy, and the progress rapid.

We are glad to see the resolution of the House determining not to adjourn until some of the important bills now pending have become laws, or have been finally lost. If the bill to sell the public works, the tax bill, and the militia bill all become laws simultaneously with the appropriation bill, there will be some hopes yet that the tarnished honor of our State will be redeemed, and that a Pennsylvanian will not blush to own his native soil in a foreign land. Some persons think the Works could not be sold, even should the law pass. We do not think so. We believe that more than half of our indebtedness can be wiped off in this way, and the State relieved of the burden of some $1,100,000 of interest, when the balance could be managed by a people determined to be honest, with the means possessed by this State.

At any rate, we hope our Legislators will try this remedy, unless they can point out a better, which we think cannot be done. It will not do to tamper with the matter any longer. Every day adds to our indebtedness, and our disgrace, and something should be done speedily. We hope the Legislature will promptly pass the above enumerated bills.

THE TARIFF IN VIRGINIA.

The Whigs of Virginia are circulating a memorial to the Senate of the United States urging that body most earnestly, as guardians of the National weal, to interpose its authority to prevent the repeal or modification of the existing Tariff. The memorial is published in the Richmond Whig. It declares that the "Tariff law which was enacted in 1842 has been largely instrumental in restoring the country from a very depressed condition to one of comparative prosperity—that it has furnished labor with readier employment and a better reward, and has created a far more extensive demand for American produce and industry."

Such are the sentiments of Southern men in regard to the Tariff, men who have generally been supposed as averse to it.

Contrast the conduct of those noble men with that of our Pittsburgh Locofocos, represented by the Post, who are supporting a man for the Presidency who has openly declared he is "opposed to the Tariff, both in its principles and details!"

Whig Triumph in New York.

The late town elections in New York are of the most cheering character. Locofocoism is nearly used up. The Albany Evening Journal has the following on the subject:

ELECTIONS GO JUST AS THEY DID IN 1840.—The town meetings, in this State, furnish the gratifying assurance that popular opinion is running in the channels of 1840. The same Whig spirit is abroad. "That same Old Coon" is going his rounds. The FEBRUARY meetings only showed a clever gain from the February meetings of 1842-3. The MARCH Meetings, after the Whigs had taken their coats off, came in rich. They prove that our friends had determined to redeem the State. But at the APRIL Meetings, as in 1840, the Whigs sweep the State! They annihilate Van Burenism! That "YOUNG LION" out West having been "stirred up" with a long Tariff pole, roars as loud as ever!

NEW YORK is therefore REDEEMED! We have the same authority that the town meetings furnished in 1837, 1838 and 1840, that we shall carry the State triumphantly in November. To our friends abroad, we say, write New York down upon your tablets for HENRY CLAY AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The Post of this city has not got the *news;* at least its readers have not, through that medium, and we presume will not. So many disasters coming crowded together have nearly demented the editor, and he goes on and on publishing that long-winded concern about the Annexation of Texas. By the way, Mr. Post, you havn't published JOHN TYLER'S letter of instructions about Texas, yet. Was it written by the Captain himself, or by son BOB-BY, or by WILKINS, or the veritable JOHN JONES—eh?

OH, DEAR—STOP THAT BALL.

A GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY.

POLLOCK ELECTED.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday Evening, April 6, '44.

DEAR SIR:—Accounts have been received here this evening, from the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of Union, Northumberland, Lycoming and Clinton, from which it appears that Pollock, *Whig*, and Tariff, has beaten Snyder, Locoloco, and anti-Tariff, by a majority of some six to eight hundred votes—probably one thousand, as it is said that Snyder has not obtained a majority in a single county in the District. So much for opposition to the Tariff, "in principal and detail."

THAT BALL ROLLS ON!

WHIG VICTORY IN ST. LOUIS.—On Monday, April 1, the Whigs triumphed gloriously in St. Louis, electing their Mayor, BERNARD PRATTE, over J. I. REILY, by a majority of 262 votes. The St. Louis Republican, of Tuesday, says:

"We have obtained complete possession of all the departments of the city. We have elected a Whig mayor, and all the other candidates on the regular nominated ticket for city officers; and, also, a majority in both branches of the council. Our opponents left nothing untried to defeat us, as their falsehoods before, and their exertions on the day of elections fully establish.

"To our friends all over the State, we send this greeting: We have met the Van Burenites in a fair fight and a manly contest; *we have beaten them.* Another and an equally important election approaches—in that you will be called to participate—all we ask of you is to imitate our example, and to perform your duty as faithfully and efficiently as we have performed ours. So doing, all will be well, and the State will be redeemed from all the deformity of Locofocoism."

The next State Election to take place, will be in Virginia, on the 25th inst. The people are very busy, and we hope they will show glorious results.

At Houlton, Maine, on the 31st ultimo, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of three feet.

Buffalo was visited by a furious snow storm and gale on the 26th ult. The snow was twelve inches deep on the 31st ult. The canal was frozen over, and the ice was five-eights of an inch in thickness.

Mr. CRALLE, former editor of the Washington Telegraph, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the State Department.

THREE BATTLES—LATE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The Gibraltar Chronicle, of March 5, brought by the barque Douglass, Capt. Townsend, from Palermo and Gibraltar, contains a brief summary of the news by the overland mail, the advices from Bombay being to the 1st of February.

The principal intelligence is that hostilities had broken out in Gwalior between the British and the natives (Mahrattas) Three battles had been fought, which were vigorously contested by the Mahrattas, and in which, though they were defeated, they inflicted severe loss on the British. The list gives 141 as the number of the latter killed, and 866 wounded.—The Mahrattas are said to have had between four and five thousand killed and wounded.

The following English officers were killed or died of their wounds—General Churchill, Col Saunders, Major Crommelin, Captains Stewart, Magrath and Cobban, Lieutenants Newton and Leaths and Ensign Bray. Forty officers were wounded.

The fort of Gwalior surrendered to the British, after the defeat of the Mahrattas, and several of the native chiefs made their submission.

The Governor General had declared that the country would not be occupied by the British, and that the requisitions of the Anglo Indian Government would be limited to the establishment of a subsidiary force, to be officered solely by the English, but maintained by the Gwalior Government. The British troops were to retire immediately from the country.

There was nothing new from Scinde or the Punjub.—*N Y Com Adv.*

TEXAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that the treaty was completed *before* Mr. Calhoun came—and that its terms are—

Assumption by the U. States of the debt of Texas,—while Texas is to keep her lands to herself!!!

The incorporation of the Army and Navy of Texas with those of the United States!!

And Texas to have immediately two Representatives in the House of Representatives!!!

AT W. R. MURPHY'S,

late Murphy & Bro, N. E. cor. of 4th & Market sts.

A LARGE supply of new spring goods is now open and ready for sale *very low* either wholesale or by retail for the cash. We invite particular attention to many articles which are offered lower than generally sold, such as

Linen Towlling, only 6¼ cents per yard.
Table Diaper, 1¼ yard wide, only 12½.
Beautiful new style Merimack Calicos, only 12½ cents per yard.
Chintzes, yard wide, for 12½ cts.
Common Calicoes, for 6¼ cents.
Fine do fast colors, for 9 and 10 cts.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins for 6¼.
Long Cloth Shirting, 10 cts.
Scotch Lawns, for dresses, only 12½c per yard.
Cotton Gloves, for a fip, &c. &c. apr 10

THOSE VERY CHEAP Thread Edgings and Laces are now open at W. R. MURPHY'S—Edgings warranted all Linen only 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6c. per yard. Some wide for 25 and 31 cts. per yd!—These goods are a great bargain, and ladies would do well to call early and make a selection. ap 9

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers, on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account.

W. W. WALLACE,
april 5—d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, m ll gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.
april 5—d&w

W. & M. MITCHELTREE,

Wholesale Grocers, Rectifying Distillers, AND WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS

Ap 2.-d1y **No. 160 Liberty st.**

75 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
13 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
5 Tierces best Rice, rec'd by Steamboats Corsair and Little Rock, for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2.—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

399 BBLS. PRIME N. O. MOLASSES, received by Steamboats Zephyr and Edwin Hickman, for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
60 Packages Teas, various kinds,
22 Boxes Starch,
600 Bbls. Whiskey, with a general assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, for sale by
W. & M. MITCHELTREE,
ap 2—d1m&w3t. No. 160 Liberty street.

WM. O'HARA ROBINSON

HAS removed his office to Fourth near Wood street, lately occupied by C. Darragh, Esq.
april 9

NOTICE.

I HAVE placed my docket and professional business in the hands of WILLIAM O'HARA ROBINSON, Esq., who will attend to the same during my absence.
mar 23—apr 9—d&w1m C. DARRAGH.

CHEAP AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

HORNE'S Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures; 2 vols. 8 vo. This book is considered the best in the English language, for the study of the Scriptures; as it is necessary that every man should possess a copy. It is now offered to the public at the low price of $3 50. Just published Chalmer's Sermons, 2 vols. 8 vo., $2.50. Uniform with his work on Romans, 1 vol. 8 vo., $1,50. Heathington s History of the Church of Scotland from the earliest period up to the present time including the recent difficulties, $1,50. Moffat's Southern Africa. 50 Essays on Episcopacy and the Apology for Apostolic order and its advocates, reviewed by the late John Mason, D. D. 50 Essays on the Church of God, by the Rev. John Mason, D. D. 50 Christian Youths Book, by the Rev. Dr. Brownlee. 50 D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 3 vols. 12 mo., only one dollar for the three volumes. Owen on Spiritual Mindedness, cheap edition 37½, this is the full edition of that excellent work. Reformation Principles Exhibited, being the declaration and testimony of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, 37½c. Chalmer's Natural Theology, cheap edition, 2 vols., $1. Just received a large supply of the Presbyterian New Hymn Books.—Churches supplied on as liberal terms as in Philad. T. Carter is agent for Sander's School Readers. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Always on hand the Sunday School Union Publications.

T. CARTER,
march 30 56 Market street.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally; that they are are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy, on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield, England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26.—dtf&w3mos.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in rea estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq,
Wilson McCandless,	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq.
R. S. Cassat,	
P. Mulvany,	

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.
March 7, 1844.—d&w1y.

Commercial Record.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 11.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR APRIL, 1844.

GEORGE OGDEN, JOHN FREEMAN, J. F. KELLY.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots.....— @ 3½
Pearls..... 4½@ 4¾
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... — @7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Holmes'..... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... —@10
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior..... —@15
Common..... —@10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small "... — @2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Juniata....60,00 @62,50
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped....— @ 7
Star..... —@25
Sperm b'st br's.. — @33
" inferior ... — @33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— a 3½
Light m'chin'ydo.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... a 3
over 10 in.... a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3½
Dog Irons..... a 3½
Sad " ..... a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... a 6
Wagon boxes..... a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— a6¼
Counter we'hts " — a6¼
Tea ket'ls, doz.... a 9,00
Waffle Irons..... a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar..... a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt..... a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10..... —@19
" 11 " 13..... —@20
" 14 ..... —@21
Increasing 1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... —@10
" 600..... —@ 9
" 700..... —@ 8
" 800,900,1000— @ 7
CoverletYarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain.... —@22
Cotton Twine.... —@26
Candle wick.... —@19
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.... —@13
St. Domingo.... 6¾@ 7¼
Laguayra..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7¾@ 8¼
Havana..... 7½@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... —@30
Sheathing..... —@30
Bolt..... —@35
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash.]
Manilla..... —@12½
White rope..... —@12
" " tar'd..... —@10
Pack'g yarn fine.. —@10
" " com.. —@ 9
Ex. l'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1,00
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2,63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... —@1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 9 a 9¼
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... a 9¼
Pittsburgh .... a 8¾
37 Light..... a 6¾
3-4 " 5¼a 6
Waltham fine, —a 9¼
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 10 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco a10½
Rochester ... — a14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. 18 a19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do 10¼a11
Prints—
Common ..... —a 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafetida ..... 25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru. 2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined .....1,25@1,30
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50@1,52
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2¼
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal..... — @50
" Tragacinth 34 @37½
" Shellac ...16 @18
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac..... 75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..80 @88
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb..31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro.22 @25
" Com'n.13 @20
Myrrh, Turkey.20 @60
Oil, Vitriol.... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,15@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3,00
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint.4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y.3,50@4,00
Quinne ..... 2,75@3,00
Rhubard, root'd..68 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½@ 6½
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @20
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue...11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood.....6½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2¾@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2¾@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished..... — @12½
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 7 @ 8
Shorts ..... 25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sufi'ne
Monongahela. 3,62@3,70
Lower Virginia & Ohio.....3,65@3,72
Wagon .....3,65@3,72
Rye ..... 2,20@2,25
Buckwheat.... —@3,25
do hull'd h'f bls 1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky ..... 24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a..26 @27
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@13,00
" 1 hlf bls — @ 7,00
" 2.....11,00@11,50
" 2 hlf bls —@ 6,00
" 3..... 8,00@ 9,00
" 1 kitts. —@ 2,50
Herring, No 1 —@ 6,00
" " 2 —@ —
Salmon, No 1 —@18,00
" " 2 —@17,00
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad.....850@9,00
FRUIT.
Almonds, shelled .. —a—
" so't .. " 20 a22
" hard .. " .... —a11
Currants, Zante . —a15
Filberts ..... —a 9
Figs, Turkey....16 a18
" Malaga.... —a12
Raisins, Muscat. —a—
" Bunch. 2,31 a2,38
" Bloom. — a2,12
Cranberries, bush..a —
Lemons, Sicily, box.....3,00 a3,50
Oranges do.. — a3,50
Dried Peaches, bushel..... a1,37½
do. Apples... 56 a 62
Green " bbl.. 87½a1,25
GLASS.
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross....@9,00
Pint " ....@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10.....2,75@ 3,00
10 by 12.....3,75@ 4,00
12 by 18.....3,00@ 9,00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 22 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10.....1,87@ 2,00
10 by 12.....2,37@ 3,00
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG.....5,50 a6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs.. — a3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — a7,00
FFFG do.... — a4,00
Eagledo papers — a6,00
Rock powder. 3,50 a4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat.....73 a75
Rye 33 a35
Oats.....22 a23
Corn 33 a40
Barley.....56 a62½
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng .....24@ 26
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....6,50 a7,50
Clover ..... — a—
Straw, 100 bdls 3,00 a3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 a12
Spanish..... 15½a17½
do. salted..... 10 a13
do. kips ℔ skin 1,25 a1,62
Green ..... a 3½
HEMP—℔ ton.
Kentucky, dew rotted ..... —a90,00
American do.. —a90,00
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43... a—
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb....1,75 a1 87
SpanishFloat. 1,37 a1,45
Manilla.....1,20 a1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1½ in. to 4½ by ¼ to 1 in..... —a—
5-16 by ¾a1 in ..... —a—
2¼ to 4½ by ¼ in ..... —a—
1¼ to 2 by ¾a1 in... —a—
1 to 1¾ by ¼ to 1-16.—a—
All under..... —a—
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1¼ (from bloom)—a—
1¼ to 2½ (Piled).....—a—
2¼ to 3½ " .....—a—
¼ to ¾..... —a—
3-16..... —a—
HOOP IRON.
2¼ to 4 in. wide..... —a—
2 to 1¼..... —a—
All under..... —a—
SHEET IRON.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga.—a—
" 16" 20 " ..—a—
" 13" 17 " ..—a—
BOILER IRON.
¼ and 3-16 in ..... —a—
5-16..... —a—
Nail Rods..... —a—
Deck & Spike rods.. —a—
Plough Slabs..... —a—
" wings ..... —a—
Boiler Rivets..... —a—
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig..... a 3¼
Bar ..... — a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb.
Sole Baltimore..20 a22
" NewYork..18 a20
" damaged ..15 a17
" slaughter ..20 a24
Skirting 23 a25
Harness, black...20 a23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides..30,00a36,00
Russet do....36,00a42,00
Upper, finish'd.24,00a30,00
Kips, " ..24,00a36,00
Calf skin, " ..15,00a26,00
Lace leather. 18,00a—
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 45,00a—
" 2 " ..35,00a—
" 3 " ..25,00a—
Sheep Skins..... 2 a 5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft... —a17,00
" com. " " .. —a 7,50
" clear 1½" .. —a25,00
" com. 1½" .. —a11,50
" clear 2 " .. —a31,00
" com. 2 " .. —a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —a23,00
" " com..... —a15,00
Oak do. do... —a25,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —a1,75
Laths sawd. 100 —a1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron.. — @15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.— a45
" N. Orleans.— a10
New Orleans....31 a32
Country ..... — a—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl.... — a3,00
Pitch " .. — a4,50
Tar, Alle'ny.. — a—
" N.Car'na.. — a4,00
Turpentine, gal..50 a55
Varnish, Copal..1,75a2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads..... a—
8d & 9d do..... a—
6d & 7d do..... a—
5d nails..... a—
4d " ..... a—
3d " ..... a—
2d " ..... a—
3, 3½, 4 & 4½ in. spikes. a—
5 5½ & 6 " .. a—
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought " .. a—
4½ & 5 " " .. a—
6 " " .. a—
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh ..... @ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... 75 a 80
Lard, City.... 56 a 70
Olive a5,50
Sperm, bleach. 1,10a1,15
" unbleach'd .1,05a1,10
" Fall 95a1,00
German Steel.....a10
English blister.....a12½
American " .....a 5½
Spring.....5¾a 6¼
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1.50 a2,00
" Rochelle..1.75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof..... a1,50
" N. O..... a1,00
" N. E. 1st p'f...40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd ..1,40 a1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter .....@10
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered.]
Devonshire, steel point.....a 9,00
Canal " a10,00
" " .7,00a 8,00
Coal no 1 & 2.....a10,00
Collier " .....a 6,00
Socket " .4,50a 5,00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9,00
" 2 " .....a 9,00
" 2 com'n.....a 7,00
" 1 steel.....a 9,00
" 2 & 3.....a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....a10,00
" " .....a 9,00
4 " " black.....a 9,00
" " .....a 8,00
2 " hay, bright ...a 6,00
2 " " black....a 5,00
Hoes .....a 4,00
Clay Picks.....a10,00
Mattocks a12,00
Frows .....a 6,00
Sprout'g hoes....a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd..7 a 7½
" fair " ....—a 6¾
Havana, white, lb....a11
Brazil " " ...a10½
Loaf, No. 1 " ...a14½
" 2 " ...a13
" 3 " ...a12
Pulv'ized, Phila....a14
TEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial.....50 a75
Gunpowder 45 a70
Y. Hyson.....40 a80
Pouchong.....31 a75
TINPLATE.
IX ℔ box a9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.
Rendered.....a 5½
Rough .....a 4
Soap Grease 5¾a1½
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash fo manufact'd Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf..... 3 a 4
Manufact'rs do.. 2 a 4
Ladies' Twist..... a 9
Plug in kegs ..... a 7
" in boxes..... a14
6 twist ..... a 5½
Cavendish ..... a 44
12s Lump in box 13 a14
5s " " a14
16s " " a14
Scotch Snuff.... — a16
Rappee " a16
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap...a25
VICES—℔ lb.
Solid Boxes.....@15½
WINES—℔ gallon.
L. P. Madeira..2,00a3,00
L. P. Teneriffe.1,00 a1,50
Lisbon..... 75 a1,50
Dry Malaga....65 a 70
Sweet " ....62½ a 65
Marseilles .....70 a 65
Port.....1,00a2,00
Calabria.....65 a 75
Claret, box...3,50 a5,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood..... a35
" a31
" a28
¼ & com'n..... a25
Pulled..... 25 a26
ZINC—℔ lb.
Sheet..... 11 @12½

Summary and Review of the Pittsburgh Markets, for the week ending

Wednesday Evening, April 10.

GAZETTE & ADVERTISER OFFICE,

REMARKS.—We remark a decided improvement in business this week over any previous one of the season. The activity of the market however, is but a token of the busy season which is approaching. The carrying trade in particular is very brisk, and no delay occurs in transhipments east or west. We counted to-day 23 Steamboats at our wharves, all busy receiving or discharing, and it has been so through the week. The Aqueduct will probably be repaired by the time our report is published—the injury was slight—meanwhile goods are being shipped as usual.

The weather has been remarkably fine. A shower or two that we have had has given the grass a fresh start, and the forests and hills around will soon be clothed with verdure. The Grain crops we understand look well in the country around, and promise abundant crops. On the whole it has been a good week for the city, and augurs well for trade when the bulk of country merchants get into market

WESTERN WATERS.—At the last dates the Western Rivers generally were at a good stage, neither high nor low, but in good navigable order. Freight can now be shipped from this point direct to any point, say to New Orleans, Galena, Jefferson city, Nashville, and all intermediate ports: to Cleveland and Detroit, and any point on the Ohio canal: to Franklin and Warren on the Allegheny: to Brownsville on the Monongahela, and we need hardly say eastward to any point on this side of the North-Eastern Boundary. Freights, too, are as low, perhaps, as ever they were in any direction; particularly on our canal, where, considering the increased tolls they certainly are as low—so low we do not care to mention on what terms freights have been carried.

ALE—Is considerably more in demand the past week, principally for shipping.

ASHES.—We note the Market dull, very dull indeed, for Pots and Pearls Transactions few. We note a sale of 5 tons Pots from store at 3½c., and have heard of sales from first hands below that—The market is evidently verging to a decline, and will decline unless a vent is found by shipping.—The stock on the market is heavy, and accumulating.

BUTTER.—Roll Butter is in excellent demand, and salas from store early in the week at 11½ cts.—The price of best Print Butter in the city market has been 25c for two weeks past, and scarce at that—this creates an active demand for good Roll for family use.

BLOOMS.—Blooms of an interior quality have receded, and sales this week at very low figures—Allegheny at $50, Hanging Rock at $55, and Juniata at $60—small parcels.

BROOMS—We quote at $1 a 1.25 ℔ dozen for common—few of the best quality in market.

BEANS.—White Beans are in considerable demand and none in market. From the active inquiry they would probably command 87½ or 100 ℔ bushel.

BRAN AND SHORTS.—A cargo of 3000 bushels bran afloat was taken at 7c. ℔ bushel—the first offered we believe this season. Of shorts none have yet arrived.

BEESWAX—The receipts this week very light; much wanted at 26c.

CANDLES.—Star candles have receded 2c., and we alter our quotations to 25c., with the remark that they are brisk. In other kinds no change.

CHEESE.—The demand for a prime article of Cheese was met this week by the arrival of several parcels from the Western Reserve, in boxes and casks—the former to the amount of 14000 lbs. were taken at 5c ℔ lb.

COTTON YARNS—Are very firm at our figures, and the mills are running full time to meet the demand.

FLOUR.—*Wheat*—The demand is active, and the supply still scant. The decline we noticed early in the week was of short duration, and last sales from boats and wagons were made at $3,65 a 3,72, as to brands. The reason why Flour has maintained itself so far, we imagine to be this—Shippers have been able to send it forward much below opening rates, by transient and other boats, and in consequence could afford to pay the difference by giving more for it. We can divide no other reason. The decline in flour freights has imparted additional activity to the operations of shippers.

FEATHERS—Are in active demand, and few in market. The large receipts in the table of Imports were for shipping.

FLATBOATS.—But few remaining unsold; they rate from 50 to 70 cts. ℔ foot. Most of those down were taken for lumber and coal freights.

FRUIT.—*Dried*—The receipts of Peaches this week have been large, as will be seen by the table of Imports. All the sales we have noticed from first hands to the amount of 400 bushels were made at $1,25, and from store at $1,31½c. The demand is not so good as last week. Apples are scarce and brisk,—sales this week for Illinois. We quote from first hands 50c, and from store 56 a 62½c. 150 bushels sold at the latter figure, but we remark it the very top of the market, and not the ruling rates. M. R. Raisins are tolerable brisk from store at $2,-31½ a 2,38, and for Figs our quotations are correct—a pretty fair supply.

Green—Apples are not so brisk at our quotations, and the receipts for the week good. Sweet Oranges sell very readily from store at $3,37½ a 3,50—sour, not so brisk at $3,25 a 3,37½. Cranberries are out of season, and (except one or two small lots held for retail and in bad order) out of market.

FREIGHTS.—Freights come in from the east and west in quantities sufficient to keep carriers busy, but neither the Transporters nor Steamboats are employed to the extent of their capacity. Our quotations for Steamboat freights embrace extremes, and that is all we can quote, as contracts have been made & are making at all intermediate figures; mostly however at the inside margin. Canal Freights have declined, and range so much we omit our table of quotations entirely. Flour is taken at 75 a 80c. ℔ bbl. Bacon, Pork, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tal'ow, Butter, Cheese, Oil, &c., ℔ 100 lbs, we quote at 55 a 56c, and all other articles at a proportionate reduction. The receipts of Produce this week for shipment are the largest this season.

Freights on the River.

To Cincinnati,	℔ 100 lbs.	....10a15 cts.
Louisville,	"	....10a20
Nashville,	"	....25a37½
St. Louis,	"	....30a37½
Quincy, Ill.,	"	....25a40
Galena,	"	....45a62½
New Orleans,	"	....40a50

GROCERIES.—Stocks of Sugar, Molasses &c., continue to accumulate with every arrival, without however glutting or otherwise affecting the firmness of the market. The number of hhds of Sugar imported since Jan. 1, is..... 4,751

Of Molasses, bbls..... 11,718

Much of this is held out of the market, and holders are firm with a tendency to advance. The principal markets in the east, west, and south all exhibit an upward tendency. At New Orleans the Transcript of the 30th remarks a further advance on inferior qualities of Sugar, and quotes Molasses at 24½a24¾c., an advance, and very firm. Additions to the stocks of coffee, teas, &c., are expected by the Canal. We continue our quotations for sugar, say for good fair 6¾c, prime 7, and strictly prime 7¼ by hhd; and N O molasses 31a32; Sugar house do, 10 a 11c. Teas are without change.—Stocks of groceries in general large.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—The offerings are small, and nothing like equal to the demand. 300 bushels prime taken at the canal at 75c. It is quoted to us at 70a72, but we know of no sales below 75c.

Rye—We quote at 33c, without receipts of any consequence.

Oats—are in good demand at 22a23c.

Corn—We note a sale of 250 bushels yellow in sacks afloat at 35c.

GLASS, WINDOW—Country brands are rather dull, and the stock large. We quote 8x10 at $1,81 a1,87½, and 10x12, $2,37½a3,00.

GINSENG.—No receipts for this a market, and quotations nominal. It has been very brisk in Philadelphia at 30a35c principally the latter; but it is a very uncertain article, and without actual transactions we are unable to quote definitely.

INSURANCE—Since the late fires our Insurance companies have been doing a fine business in taking risks. Thus their very losses are profitable.

IRON and NAILS.—We have taken the quotations for Iron and Nails out of our Price Current, for the reason they are and have been entirely nominal for two weeks, a fact of which we were perfectly well aware. Since the decline, common bar Iron has been selling at 3c, and Juniata 3¾a3½c at which we now quote them. Nails have shared in the fall, and we quote common sizes at $444,25 per keg. These prices offer every inducement to buyers to come to the head of the market to purchase. The sales of manufactured Iron have been heavy at these rates, and the Mills are pushed at full time to meet the demand.

LEAD.—We note a sale of 6 tons pig Lead at 3¼ cts cash.

LUMBER.—So far there have been no arrivals of sawed Lumber sufficient to open the market—a few rafts have come down to owners in the city. We hear of a contract for 60,000 common Pine to arrive at $5,50 per M feet. The stock of seasoned is passing off at our quotations, a good deal to ports below. Respecting the quantity to arrive this season we have heard no opinion expressed.

NUTS &c.—The stock of Foreign and Domestic Nuts is very good, and increasing.—Some kinds of Foreign are considerably higher this year in eastern markets. We quote Bordeaux Almonds, at 20 a 22, Ivica 16, hard s ell 11c. Filberts 8 to 9 c; Brazil nuts, 7 to 8c, per lb., Peanuts per bush. $2 a 2,25; Pecans do. 2,50 a 2, 75.

PIG METAL.—Early in the week a disposition was manifested by buyers to make a move, and the ice was broken by a

PITTSBURGH—APRIL 8, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER LXXVIII.

Correspondence of the Gazette & Advertiser.

HARRISBURGH, April 3, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The individual liability bill was taken up to-day in the Senate, and passed its final reading. Mr. Darsie moved to go into Committee of the Whole, to strike out the proviso that all bank stockholders shall be liable for all notes issued after the passage of the act, but his motion was voted down, yeas 10, nays 18. On the final passage of the bill the yeas were 22, nays 7. Mr. Champneys moved that the Committee on Finance, having charge of the House Appropriation Bill, be discharged, and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. This gave rise to some angry debate between Mr. Penniman, Champneys and Darsie, when the motion was lost, yeas 10, nays 17.

In the *House*, after the reports of the Standing Committee had been received, Mr. Ireland, from the Committee on Accounts, laid in a minority report, in relation to the items of charges made by the late clerk, (W. J. B. Andrews,) and drawn by him from the treasury upon the speaker's warrant at the last session. The report throws no additional light upon the nefarious and thieving transaction, but merely complains that the majority report is harsh, made hastily, without due consideration, and that probably extenuating circumstances might be found, if all implicated had appeared before the committee and testified. It was ordered to be printed along with the other, and of course, you will in due time be able to make your own comments upon it.

The resolution in relation to the final adjournment of the Legislature was taken up, on motion of Mr. McEwen, and, after considerable debate, it was, on motion of Mr. Toland, so amended as to prohibit an adjournment *until provision is made* to pay the interest of the state debt, and *for the sale of the public works*. This amendment passed, yeas 62, nays 35.—There are some members, whom it is needless to mention by name, who have not only given up all hope of sustaining the credit of the state and consider repudiation as inevitable, but who also are afraid to sit beyond their hundred days, because, forsooth, their per diem allowance is to be reduced 50 per cent in that event. If the anxiety they now manifest on this subject had been put into operation some months since, instead of playing bo-peep behind the Speaker's chair, and in the washroom and rotunda, they would ere this have been with their wives and families, and not thus have disgraced themselves, when this matter became settled by the adoption of Mr. Toland's amendment. They immediately proceeded to take up, in Committee of the Whole, the act reported by Mr. Cooper to reduce the State debt. The bill was amended so as to require fifteen millions of the stock to be subscribed before the company incorporated by the act can go into operation, and was continued under debate during the entire day: when the House adjourned, it had progressed as far as the 15th section.

The bill will ultimately pass the House by a small majority, but I entertain fears that it will meet with the same fate as Darsie's bill for the sale of the main line did: and, if so, let the devil take the hindmost. You may set it down as certain that no tax bill will pass this House, this session, unless there is some aid brought, in some shape, to the *ability to pay*. If the bill for the sale of the public works fail, nothing is left but the discontinuance of the school appropriations; and, if this can be effected, it is insufficient for the purpose—where we shall end, is in the womb of futurity, as Mr. Speaker Snowden said a day or two since; I have fearful forebodings of the future. The bill to reduce the State debt will be taken up again to-morrow, and in *some* form will pass the Committee of the Whole.—The news from Connecticut is of the most cheering character for the Whigs—from all the returns that have reached here, there is but little doubt that Baldwin (Whig Governor) is elected. He has a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The eastern mail to-morrow will settle the question. Z.

THE TARIFF MEETING ON SATURDAY.

The Tariff meeting on Saturday, as we expected, gave abundant evidence of the mistake made in calling it without distinction of party. The meeting was well attended, although this is a very busy time, and many of our merchants and mechanics could not without great difficulty leave their business. Some difficulty occurred in organizing the meeting, and the elements of that disorder which afterwards took place were clearly manifest. Hon. HARMAR DENNY was finally unanimously appointed Chairman, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed.

The Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE then arose, and in some very eloquent and convincing remarks, offered the excellent resolutions which we publish with the proceedings. Mr. R. H. KERR then offered some resolutions, some of which were very well, while others were intended, and had the effect, of producing disturbance in the meeting. They were indirectly insulting to the Chairman of the meeting, and to every Whig present, and the mover advocated them in his usual boisterous and clap-trap manner. J. Y. SEWELL, Esq, offered a resolution as a substitute, incorporating the Anti-Tariff sentiments of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and expressing the opposition of the meeting to those sentiments.

The Chairman then put the question on Mr. BIDDLE's resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted; not a single Locofoco, however willing to support Mr. VAN BUREN, and his free trade heresies, raised his voice against them. After the adoption of these resolutions, the question came up on the resolutions of Mr. KERR, and a scene of unexampled confusion commenced, amidst which Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE again made some very happy remarks, in which he deprecated the course pursued by Mr. KERR. The remarks of Mr. BIDDLE were received with great respect, and enthusiastically applauded; but the confusion again commencing, the meeting adjourned.

We trust the Tariff men and Whigs of this city are now satisfied of the folly of calling meetings without distinction of party. It cannot be expected that the Locofocos here, however much they may profess to be Tariff men, will be willing to go very cordially for a measure which is repudiated by their anti-tariff candidate for the next Presidency. Their object will, then, be always to raise a row, and prevent action by the meeting. In this case they most signally failed, and we hope the eyes of many who have hitherto acted with that party will be opened by their course on Saturday.

The Whig Banner

WAVES IN TRIUMPH OVER CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford daily Courant of Tuesday last has returns, by express, from all the towns in the State but 7, which exhibit the following result for Governor, viz;—for Baldwin, Whig, 27,316—for Cleveland, Loco 25,905—Scattering 1589.

The towns not heard from gave the following vote in 1843—for Baldwin, 1262—for Cleveland, 1496—Scattering 99. The majority against Baldwin in the State, will be about 400.

We have carried the Legislature by a handsome majority. Of the 21 Senators we have elected 16—and in the House so far our majority is 25. Our State Ticket will of course be elected by the Legislature.

The whole vote of the State last year, was 54,928. Of these Roger S. Baldwin (Whig) had 25,591—Chauncey F. Cleveland (Loco) 27,416—Scattering 1921. Mr. Cleveland wanted 97 votes of an election. Majority against the Whig 3746.

The whole vote for Governor in Hartford, is 2520. Of these Mr. Baldwin received 1477. This is the largest vote ever polled in Hartford, and the Whigs have never shown so much strength there except at the Presidential election in 1840. Our majority now over every thing is 434. The Whigs of Hartford have done nobly, but they will do much better in the fall.

The Whig vote has increased 191 over last year—the Loco vote has decreased 6—and the scattering 8.

The Liberty and the Locofoco vote have both diminished throughout the State. The glorious result secures an entire Whig ascendancy in the State; a Whig Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and two Whig United States Senators, and renders the vote of the State certain for the Whig nominee for the Presidency. This result is a sore blow to VAN BUREN, and it settles his fate completely.

THE TARIFF MEETING.

In pursuance to call the friends of the Tariff met at the Court House, on Saturday afternoon, April 6, and organized by appointing Hon. HARMAR DENNY, Chairman, THOS. BAKEWELL, JOHN MECASKEY, JACOB MILLER, JOHN ANDERSON, JOHN SAMPSON, and EDWARD STEVENS, Vice Presidents, and S. W. Black, Wm. A. Irwin, Wm Shinn, and Richard Edwards, Secretaries.

The call of the meeting was then read as follows, to wit:

The citizens generally, without distinction of party, opposed to the Tariff Bill drafted by Mr. McKay, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, or any alteration of the present Tariff, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting to be held at the New Court House, on next Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock,

After the organization, Hon. RICHARD BIDDLE, addressed the meeting with great ability, and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pain and surprise the recent movement in Congress for disturbing the provisions of the Tariff of August, 1842, to which the industry of the country has been rapidly and successfully adjusting itself.

Resolved, That the effects of the Act, as thus far developed, have been of the most satisfactory character. Everywhere an improved condition of things is visible. The arms long folded in despondency find ready and profitable employment. Capital which had been lying idle, or which had sought a temporary refuge in stocks, to watch the course of events, has come out from its hiding places into open day, and engaged fearlessly in production. The cheerful throng and press and hurry of business meet us at every turn, where before all was gloom and irresolution. And yet this is the moment selected for innovation by the very Committee of Ways and Means, which in its report holds the following language:—

"It may be expected of the Committee that "they will make an estimate of the revenue to "be realized under the rates of duty they pro"pose to establish, but they feel themselves "wholly incompetent to do so to any useful "purpose."

And again, as to the prospect of an adequate revenue under the present act, it is said:

"Information which has reached the Com"mittee, since they have had this subject un"der consideration—*and which is reaching "them at the present time*—tends to this con"clusion."

Now the only pretext for change is an apprehended deficit in the revenue. And here we find it conceded that the committee cannot estimate the productiveness either of the existing Tariff, or of the one they offer in its place. They are willing to strike at all that has been accomplished, or put in train during the last two years, but do not pretend to afford a new starting point in any substitute, whose consequences have been measured, or whose permanence can be relied upon. They proclaim that their scale of duties is but experimental, and that the national industry must be held in suspense, until a majority of the Committee shall be able and willing to see their way more clearly, and devise, at some future period, a scheme that may promise stability.

Resolved, That the report of the committee of Ways and Means, in gratuitously asserting that "Agriculture" demands the proposed modification, in order that it "may find a market for its surplus," repeats a fallacy too often refuted to be dangerous at this late day. We do not ask, and have never asked, protection for Manufactures except so far as they influence the general welfare. The most zealous friends of the Tariff are those engaged in rural pursuits. They sustain it, precisely because, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, it places the manufacturer by the side of the Agriculturist, and thus permits an exchange of commodities, without reference to the sliding scale of English Corn laws. They have seen that under its operation money, instead of flowing abroad in one continuous exhausting stream, is made to perform a fertilizing circuit. Even supposing that by Commercial Treaties a temporary and precarious foreign demand might be created, yet how little of the produce whose sale now scatters prosperity, broadcast, over every township, would bear transportation?—Suppose the workmen of our great manufacturing establishments to reside at Sheffield or Manchester, instead of Pittsburgh, how many of the hundred articles they now buy from the market men and the market women would cross the Atlantic? Let the pretended friends of Free Trade and Agriculture stop the wagons at the toll-gates, and make out an inventory for exportation! These are homely illustrations. But we value them *because* they *are* homely. They bear the stamp of truth and common sense. They are open to every man's observation, and reflection. They are the best answer therefore to vague and pompous declamation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Chairman to the Hon. C. Darragh, with an expression of confidence in his zeal and ability, to resist to the uttermost a project so fatal to the best interests of the country.

Sundry other resolutions were then offered, some of which partaking of a party character, and others not coming within the call, the meeting, after some discussion, adjourned without taking any action upon them.

HARMAR DENNY, *President.*

THOS. BAKEWELL,
JOHN MECASKEY,
JACOB MILLER,
JOHN ANDERSON,
JOHN SAMPSON,
E. W. STEVENS,
} *Vice Presidents.*

S. W. Black,
Wm. A. Irwin,
Wm. Shinn,
Richard Edwards,
} *Secretaries.*

ADDRESS.

The following address has been written and published at the request of the immediate friends and neighbors of GEN. MARKLE, by a committee consisting of some of the most respectable gentlemen of Westmorland county. It is the testimonial of his services, his worth, and his qualifications for the station to which he has been nominated, by those WHO KNOW HIM and *have known him for years*. We ask the people again to contrast this brief memoir of our candidate with the past history of Henry A. Muhlenberg, and then judge for themselves which is the more worthy of support.

To the People of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned were some time since appointed a Committee by a meeting of citizens, to address you on the subject of the Governor's election: we now proceed to discharge that duty. Our candidate is in the campus, our flag is waving to the breeze, our people are gathering on the hill tops, and in our valleys, by our fresh fountains and our broad fields, and the hum of their watch-words come from afar.

"The War worn soldier ne'er despise,
Nor treat him as a stranger;
Remember he's his country's stay
In the day and hour of danger"

We do not address you with a view to stimulate your patriotism, or animate your principles. These, in the breasts of true Whigs, burn with a pure and steady flame, always ready for any struggle, which promises to benefit the country. No selfish feeling, no sectional interest can withhold them from the general good. Point to the bright cynosure of their country's weal, and there their principles and affections settle, as true as the needle to the pole. But as *we* are of the vicinage of GEN. MARKLE, we think it right to bear our testimony to his worth, for the information and satisfaction of our friends. We shall not enter into any political tirade against the gentleman who has been selected by the great party opposed to us. We have no doubt, but that he is a man of great private worth. It is the great antagonistical principles of public policy, which we think ought to draw honorable men into the arena, and make them rally round the man, whose views of public affairs harmonize with their own. To a certain extent, however, private partialities and public services of individuals, *will* mingle in the contest. It may be excusable in us, therefore, the neighbors of Gen. Markle, to state something of his manner of life, for the information of our distant friends.

He is of humble parentage, sprung from the bosom of the old German people, who long before our Revolution sought a refuge and a home in the new world, with the pilgrim Anglo Saxons. His father was born in Berks county, and in the year 1770 removed to Westmoreland, where Gen. Markle was born in 1777, where he now resides, in the neighborhood of the mills established by him. The means of education in the western country, at that time, were difficult of access, and the bill of knowledge hard to climb. Nothing but the energy of young Markle's character enabled him to obtain a good country education. But if *science* smiled not on his humble birth, he has been taught abundantly in his diversified and adventurous life, the lost, best lesson which the world teaches to man—*experience*. At the early age of thirteen years he crossed the mountains for salt, which to the pioneers of the West, will recall the period when salt had to be procured by a toilsome journey to the east, with pack horses. This trip was performed by him annually afterwards for several years. In the year 1799, being then 22 years of age, he went with a cargo of flour to New Orleans, then a colonial possession of Spain, and after disposing of his cargo, returned through the wilderness, where there was no road, save the paths "where the hunter of deer and the warrior trod" to his country. It is impossible to contemplate the solitary boat gliding along the great Mississippi, at that early period, guided by a youth of 22 years of age, and his homeward journey through the wilderness, guarding the avails of his cargo, to be deposited in his father's hands on his return, without admiring that energy of will and resoluteness of purpose, which are the true and best elements of greatness, and are always ready for emergencies when they occur. In the year 1800 he went with another cargo of flour and produce to New Orleans, still a Spanish province, and after disposing of his commodities, he entered as a mariner on board the Letter of Marque Mars, bound for Philadelphia, as he believed that mode of return to his country would give him new light into the affairs of men and things.

The reader will recollect this occurrence was during our difficulties with France, when there was a *quasi* war—and letters of marque were issued by the Government, and many conflicts occurred at sea. For a number of years afterwards he went annually to New Orleans, with a cargo of flour; and in the year 1811, in conjunction with Simon Drum, Esq, he erected at his farm, the Sewickly paper mills—the third establishment of that kind which was erected in the Western country. In the year 1812, being selected by the ardent and patriotic spirits of his neighborhood, who in the contemplation of the war had formed themselves into a troop of cavalry, as their Captain, he and they volunteered their services to the President of the United States, for a tour of twelve months; they were accepted. The hardy and youthful adventurer of the mountain, and the mist of the Mississippi and the wilderness, thus became the soldier of his country; and in August, 1812, he was ordered with his troop to Fort George, but at the request of Gen. Harrison, his destination was changed to the North Western Army. It was a gallant sight to see this brave troop marching up the winding road of the hills of the Sewickly, as the last sheen of their swords and the last wave of their banner was seen through the green leaves, and the last *blast of their bugle* was heard by their wives, their daughters, and their friends, assembled on the plain of Millgrove to bid them farewell.

When the company arrived at Pittsburgh, their first place of rendvouz, they found that the Government had not provided funds for marching the troops to the army, but the bold, and the brave, and the patriotic had their hearts with their country, and difficulties and impediments only stimulated their ardor. That was was the time for the energy of Markle's character to show itself; difficulties lay in his way; he struggled with, and overcame them. Many individuals who have found it quite convenient under such circumstances to have returned, and gained a reputation of willingness to serve their country at a cheap sacrifice. Not so with the open, manly and gallant Capt. Markle. In the energy of a noble spirit, he resolved that the troops should redeem their gage of battle with the enemies of their country. He had no funds at that time of his own; these were exhausted in the erection of the paper mills the year before; but he had credit. He applied to the old Pittsburgh Bank, then the leading institution of that kind in the city, of which we believe the present Secretary at War was President. But it was not convenient for the bank at that time to loan the sum which General Markle wanted, ($1,250.)

Not discouraged however, he then applied to the farmers and Mechanics Bank, of which John Scull was President, and upon his engaging to procure satisfactory endorsers the bank agreed to lend him the money. There were at that time in Pittsburgh many persons from Westmoreland county, who had gone to bid farewell to the soldiers going to the war.—Among them Captain Markle procured indorsers to satisfy the bank, and the bank loaned him the money ($1,250.) Capt. Markle then contracted with the Quarter Master, Mr. Wheaton, to take his troop and furnish them with all things necessary to their comfort for $800, to Urbana in Ohio, and the overplus he divided among his men to complete their equipments, each of them being entitled to $50 for that purpose by the Act of Congress authorzing the President to accept 12 months volunteers. Captain Markle by rapid marches, reached Urbana sooner than was expected, and saved $300 of the $800, which the Quarter-Master had agreed to allow him for taking his troop to that place. This sum $300, Capt. Markle might have kept, as he was bound to transport the troop to Urbana, no matter what the cost should be, but the Captain divided it among his men, and the government received a credit for it, in its settlement with the men. The Government also redeemed the note given by Captain Markle for the $1,250.

It is needless to particularize the engagements and services in which Gen. Markle was engaged during his connection with the North Western Army. Trusted and beloved by his gallant commander, the late President of the United States, he was a favorite in his regiment, and beloved by his men; ever the bravest among the brave, and the most unpretending among the modest, his soldierly air, his open, manly front, will long be remembered by his comrades. At the battle of Mississinewa, his post was the post of danger; and he closed the battle and sealed the victory by a decisive charge, which dislodged the savages from their covert. Many of his comrades were killed, among the rest his brave lieutenant and kinsman, Waltz, fell with the cheer of encouragement on his lips. A more chivalric spirit never died in defence of his country. He was buried in the wilderness by his comrades, to the tune of the soldier's dirge, and the music of his own bugle.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet nor shroud they bound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

At Fort Meigs Capt. Markle was engaged in various sorties during the siege, and at the close of his services received a highly complimentary discharge from Gen. Harrison. After his return from the Army, he was much occupied with his paper mill and other business, until about ten or twelve years ago, since which period he has been entirely engaged in the cultivation of his farm.

Such is the man whom the Whig and Antimasons, in Convention assembled, have presented to their friends for the high office of Governor of the State. He is a thorough Whig in principle, action and feelings. He is not a man of profession, but a man of practice. He makes no high sounding pretensions to *Democracy;* but in his habits, life and action, he is as true a Democrat as ever lived. He is a man that would say, "where liberty dwells, there is my country," and one that would act up to that saying at all hazards. Gen. Markle has been taught by a long and varied experience, the value of Whig principles, the usefulness and propriety of encouraging, supporting and sustaining the domestic industry and products of the country, against foreign competition.—He has been a manufacturer of flour and paper upon a very large scale. The sympathy of congenial labor and kindred pursuits, always stimulates the friend of on branch of manufactures to be the friend of all—and every American manufacturer will find in Gen Markle a steady, reasonable and determined friend. Taught by his own experience, by the history of his own country, and by the history of civilized nations every where, he knows that Governments, well administered, can protect the industry, the manufactures, the agriculture, and the labor of the country, both directly, and in various incidental ways—by treaty, by tariff, by navigation and tonnage laws. And he believes that to do so, is one of the great duties of all wise governments. Our candidate is also in favor of restoring a sound national currency, so that the hard and honest hand of industry, may not be defrauded of part of its earnings by brokers and changers.

A Republican in every sense of the word, he believes that the Government ought to accommodate itself to the exingency of the times; and that therefore, the expenses ought to be reduced so as to bear in a just proportion to the ability of the people to pay taxes. A thorough reform, he believes, ought to be introduced into every branch of the public service; and all expenditures brought down to the lowest point of an economical administration. We know that if he should be elected, he would by every reasonable measure within Executive competency, endeavor to retrench all useless expenses, and those which might be dispented with for a time without injury to the public interest, to enable the Government to meet the interest on the public debt without burdening the people too much with taxes, and in order to lay the foundation of measures for the final extinction of the principal.

We have the pleasure of knowing that the Whig Candidate is decidedly and emphatically in favor of maintaining the character, honor and fidelity of the State in the full discharge of all debts, obligations and contracts, made in pursuance of the Constitutionn and the laws.—And that he regards the public debt of Pennsylvania, no matter who the present owners may be, or who the original holders were, as a charge upon the industry, integrity and honor of the State; and upon the principles of Republican or representative government, all which must cease to be respectable in the judgment of civilized communities, if we refuse to redeem the solemn contracts of the representatives of the People, made in pursuance of law and the Constitution. *Punic faith* will cease to be the stigma thrown by the consent of mankind on dishonest nations; and American States, by a superior proficiency in the art of cheating, will be entitled to have the words "American faith" substituted in its place. These are birds eye view of the principles of our Candidate, on the faith of which we commend him to your support. He has been no office-seeker—

After his distinguished friend, Gen. Harrison, was elected President, they met, on the General's way to Washington, and in the hour of reciprocal pleasure, the President said, "My old comrade, Providence has put something in my power, what can I do for you?" "Nothing, President, nothing. I shall trouble you about some of my friends, but wish nothing for myself, but that your Administration may be prosperous and happy." His present position has been forced upon him, by his friends, contrary to his own inclinations. And now that he is in the campus, many an envenomed arrow, we presume, will be aimed at the old soldier. But those who chose to assail him may remember, that his breast was exposed to the deadly level of the savage rifle, and the point of the British bayonet, when his country called; and that now, wearing the same manly front, he is ready at the call of his friends, and for the good of the common weal, to face his enemies, "nor heed the storm that scowls along the sky."

Many a generous and patriotic voice, however, will be raised for him; even among political opponents. The winds of the West, as they come fresh from the land now dotted with smiling meadows, fields and hamlets, (where 30 years ago, he met the enemies of his Country in a wilderness, will speak for him. The soldier's music will speak for him. The Ladies, God bless them, ever the friends of Bravery and Patriotism, will speak for him: and before the next Election, most of the people will speak for him.

On then; on; to the support of the Candidate who will stand by the honor of the State, in the hour of its depression.

RICHARD COULTER,
JAMES MOREHEAD,
ALEX. PLUMER,
JAMES PAUL,
JOSEPH H. KUHNS,
ANTHONY RUFF,
DAVID PORTER,
THOMAS BORELAND,
JOHN STONER,
PETER GAY,
JOSEPH MOREHEAD,
FREDERICK J COPE,
JOHN COVODE,
JOHN MILLIGAN,
AMOS STECK.

March 29, 1844.

NAHUM WARD'S

Land Office, near the Court House, Marietta, Ohio.

THE undersigned offers for sale in his own right, free of all incumbrance, and title undisputed; upwards of **40,000** acres of excellent farming land, heavy timbered, and well watered, in tracts to suit purchasers.

In the county of Washington, upwards of **10,000** acres located in several Townships, in tracts of from 40 to 640 acres, none of which is more than 25 miles from Marietta, and some 2,000 acres within 9 miles. On these lands, in this county, are more than 20 farms, in good order and condition, of greater or less extent, many of which are large with good buildings, orchards, &c., and are most desirable Farms.

In the County of Athens, **8,700** acres, on which are many good Farms.

In Meigs county, upwards of **11,000** acres, on which are several farms of from 20 to 40 acres improved, with comfortable cabins.

In Gallia County, upwards of **10,000** acres, on which are many improved Farms, of from 10 to 20 acres, with cabins.

These Lands are well located, and worthy the notice of European Emigrants.

Prices in accordance with the times; payments made easy. NAHUM WARD.

april 9—w6mT

Water Power to lease or sell.

THE subscribers are now prepared to let permanent leases or sale of their Water Power situated at Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, on Buck Creek, one of the most durable streams in the west, and not subject to the ordinary stoppage of water on canals, with 21 feet fall and water sufficient to run 13 pair of 4½ feet burrs in the driest season, and 25 at a medium stage of the creek. The site is a very pleasant one and will be let for manufacturing purposes on advantageous terms. There are annually purchased here for the eastern markets not less than 120,000 lbs of wool. The Lake Erie and the Little Miami Railroads make this place a point; and it is connected with all the principal towns of the west by good turnpike roads. Springfield is considered one of the most healthy and pleasant towns in the west, with good society.

March 9—d6&w4t* S. & J. BARNETT.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark

August 11, 1843.—wly.

NEW LEATHER STORE,

No. 101 WOOD STREET,

Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

LATE ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and Western merchants generally; that they are are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., all of which has been purchased for CASH by Mr. Kennedy, on his recent visit to the manufacturing towns of Birmingham and Sheffield England, and which we will sell at VERY reduced prices, pledging ourselves to meet any fair Eastern competition. Merchants in the habit of visiting the Atlantic cities, are particularly invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Feb 26.—d3t&w3mos.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, ANDREW BOYD, Jr., Administrator of the estate of ROBERT McCONNELL, late of Elizabeth township, has taken out letters on said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said deceased, will make payment without delay, and all having claims against said estate will present them for settlement. ANDREW BOYD, Jr.

april 9—w6tT*

THE ORIGINAL,

ONLY TRUE AND GENUINE CURE FOR

LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND other diseases arising from a deranged state of the Liver. Symptoms of a Diseased Liver,—General loss of a petite; sickness of the stomach; pains in the head, shoulders, back and sides, sense of weariness with sleepless nights; costiveness of bowels, followed in some cases by looseness; slight dry cough; low spirits, with disinclination to every duty, are prominent symptoms of a diseased state of the liver. The liver is, however, often much deranged when the most formidable symptoms are absent, and becomes sadly out of order before it is known.

HYPOCONDRIACS AND HYSTERICS.

A class of persons subject to hypocondriac or low spirits, whose bowels are always torpid and confined for days together; whose sufferings are often extreme, will derive positive and remarkable benefit and relief from the frequent use of the Liver Pills; such persons should be encouraged to use them. They sit down often in despair of being benefitted by any medicine, when, in fact they are in many cases very easily relieved.

☞ Females subject to hysterics and other nervous diseases, whose digestion is bad and bowels torpid, will find benefit from the steady, cautious use of these pills, once or twice a week, in doses sufficient to operate briskly.

AGUE AND FEVER.

The Liver is more or less out of order in all attacks of ague and fever; so much so, that the ague is not always curable, unless the liver is first set right. Attempts to check Agues by Quinine, when the liver is diseased, frequently bring on general DROPSY. If the Liver Pills be used before taking quinine, and cautiously continued after it, so as to keep the bowels open according to the general directions, not only will return of chills be less frequent, but the cure will be more perfect.

The Liver Pill is particularly useful in all aguish sections of the country. In all such regions, the liver is so often in a bad state as to be concerned in producing a large portion of their maladies. Let the resident population give it a fair trial,—keep their bowels open with the pill—take in each case 20 grains of quinine between the chills to check them, and 15 grains every eight or ten days afterwards, for several weeks, and they will seldom need a physician for ague and fever.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,

No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Sold by J. BAKER, Wheeling, Va; PETER HUGUS, Canton; C. C WICK, Wayne; J. & H. DUNCAN, Poland, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburg, Pa, ap 9.—wT.

ADJOURNED ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th April inst, at 12 o'clock, one Farm or tract of land, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about six miles from Pittsburgh, on which James McDowel now resides, adjoining lands of George Quail, David Reel and others, containing about 200 acres, about 100 acres cleared, on which are erected a comfortable Dwelling House and other buildings, a good Orchard, &c.; subject to a lease for one year to said McDowel.

And on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, one lot on Smithfield street in the City of Pittsburgh, about 40 feet North of Virgin alley, 20 feet in front on Smithfield street, and 60 feet back to Carpenter's alley, on which are erected a small Brick house, two stories high, and other buildings; subject to an annual ground of $32, and also subject to a lease for one year to George Bailey.

ALSO, one lot situate on Robinson street in the City of Allegheny, adjoining lots of Owen McAlmeel and others, 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 3 inches, including an alley 4 feet 8 inches wide, laid out by Dr Samuel Speer in the rear of said lot.

ALSO, three lots in Allegheny city, being lots No. 253, 254 and 255, in the plan of lots laid out by G. E Warner and Jacob Painter, containing in front on Main street 72 feet, or 24 feet each, extending back to Carpenter's alley; subject to the balance of purchase money due to Warner & Painter.

The terms of sale, one third in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments, with interest. J. H. KERR, Administrator

SARAH A. REED, Administratrix

Of the estate of Rev. Joseph Reed, deceased.

April 2, 1844—w3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, Administrators of FOSTER GRAHAM, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry on the premises at the corner of Beaver st. and North Alley in said city, on MONDAY, the 22d day of April inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. of that day, all the following described real estate, the property of the said Foster Graham, deceased, viz:

All that part or parcel of the lots numbered one hundred and twenty one and one hundred twenty-two in the general plan of the borough (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning at the north-east corner of North alley and Beaver street, thence northwardly along Beaver street one hundred and twenty feet to the corner of lot No. 123 in the same plan, thence by the line of the said lot No. 123, eastwardly one hundred and sixty feet or thereabouts, thence southwardly by a line parallel with Beaver street, one hundred and twenty feet to North alley, and thence westwardly along the said alley about one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning: having thereon erected one large double three story brick and two double two story frame dwelling houses.

Also, all that part or parcel of the lot numbered one hundred and twenty eight, in the general plan of the said borough (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north west corner of North alley and Beaver street; thence northwardly along Beaver street sixty feet to the corner of lot No. 127 in the same plan; thence by the line of the said lot No. 127 westwardly one hundred and ten feet to a twenty feet alley; thence southwardly along the line of the said alley sixty feet to North alley; and thence eastwardly by the line of North alley one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning, and having two frame carpenter shops thereon erected.

Also, all that other part or parcel of the said last mentioned lot No. 128, in the plan of the said borough, (now city) of Allegheny, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the north-west corner of North alley and Webster street, thence northwardly along Webster street, twenty feet; thence eastwardly by a line at right angles with Webster street and parallel with North Alley, one hundred and ten feet to a twenty feet alley; thence southwardly by a line of the said alley twenty feet to North alley; and thence by the line of North alley westwardly one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.

Also, all that lot or parcel of ground situate in the town (now borough) of Manchester, composing the northwardly half part of the lot numbered fifty-nine, and the whole of the lot numbered sixty in the plan of the said town and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the eastwardly side of Perry street at the distance of one hundred and ninety feet northwardly from the corner of Sampson street, thence by the line of Perry street northwardly 72 feet to the line of lot No. 61 in the same plan, thence by the line of the said lot No. 61 eastwardly 100 feet to Laurel alley, thence by the line of the said alley southwardly seventy two feet, and thence westwardly by a line at right angles with the said alley and parallel with Sampson st., one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

☞ The terms will be made known at the sale.

JOHN SAMPSON,
JAMES KERR,
ROBT. H. DAVIS,
Administrators

April 1, 1844—d1tw3t.

JUST RECEIVED, a handsome assortment of new style Bobbing Edgings and Laces, from 6 to 31 cents, at W. R. MURPHY'S.

march 26. Corner 4th and Market sts.

AN ACROSTIC.

Wake—wake to your interest, my friends, at our call,
In our store we have articles suited to all;
Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, just step in and see,
Let us show you that none can sell cheaper than we.
In our large stock of Shoes we have coarse and we've fine,
And a thousand more articles, all in our line,
Made as firmly and neatly as any can be—
To convince you of this, come walk in and see;
And our friends of the *country* we're happy to please.
Let them call on us then, and we'll fit them with ease;
Boots and Shoes, large or small, we have plenty to show,
Reduced for the cash, to a price that is low.
Every lady that values a neat looking foot,
Every one to her taste, we are certain to suit;
So call in, my friends, and examine our store;
Such a lot of cheap Shoes, you have not seen before.
Here, in weather unpleasant, in cold, or in storm,
Overshoes we have plenty; to keep your feet warm.
Every kind.—every size,—why you never have thought
Such a lot of cheap articles, here could be bought.
TRUNKS, too, we will sell you, whenever you call,
Or if they don't suit—charge you nothing at all.
Remember in MARKET STREET, SEVENTY-THREE,
Ever ready to serve you, is WILLIAM ALBREE.
(South-west cor. of the Diamond.) m23—d1&w3m

THE EDGEWORTH LADIES' SEMINARY,

SEWICKLEY, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Formerly at Braddocks-Fields.

AGREEABLY to usage, it is respectfully announced that the summer half year's session will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in May next.

The Principal takes occasion to say, that in the effects of the revulsion in trade which has been felt all over the country, the "Edgeworth" has been a participant, and, comparatively, a pause in its doings has been the consequence.

But in order to turn this partial cessation to the best account, the opportunity it afforded has been employed to introduce whatever of change and improvement has been deemed calculated to render this Seminary additionally acceptable to its friends, and advantageous to pupils. Of these, particular attention is requested to the fact, that it has been determined to keep down the catalogue of pupils to such a number as shall not require to be placed under secondary and irresponsible teachers, but be fully within the scope of the utmost care and attention of the principals.

THE TERMS, it is believed, are as low as those of any similar institution; and, it may be added, that long experience has brought the conviction, that they cannot be made lower consistently with the continuance of those advantages and comforts to which the young ladies of the Edgeworth have been accustomed.

Those who have hitherto been pleased to take an interest in this Seminary, may rest assured, that those principles and efforts, which have heretofore met their approval, shall not in the future be changed nor relaxed.

Other particulars obtained on application to Mrs. J. M. FLOWER, whose labors in the Edgeworth at its establishment in 1827, and afterwards for so many years, are well known; or on application to the Rev. D. E. NEVIN, President of the Board of Trustees; or to J. OLVER, Principal.

SEWICKLEY, Allegheny Co., Pa.—Mar. 26—w3t.

B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s Rubefacient.

A VEGETABLE LINIMENT for the Cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Bruises, Sprains, and all other complaints that require the external application of stimulants. It is equally efficacious in many diseases of Horses and Cattle, such as Sprains, Bruises, Ringbone, Spavin, &c.

Having made use of two bottles of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Rubefacient, I am almost cured of the Rheumatism, with which I have been severely afflicted for four years, and for the last six months have not been able to leave my room. I have had three doctors, and have tried their medicine, but found no relief until I got your Rubefacient.

H. S. WARNER.

Allegheny City, Feb. 12, 1844.

The lady who brought the above certificate, states that she called on Miss Warner, last Christmas, and found her confined to her bed with the Rheumatism, and perfectly helpless—being unable to turn in her bed to feed herself, or even to lift her hand to her head. Her hands were contracted and distorted, and her joints considerably enlarged by the violence of the inflammation. She advised her to use the Rubefacient, but she said that she was then under the care of a physician, and she wished to give his remedies a fair trial; but if no relief was obtained she would then try it. She continued to use the prescriptions of her attending physician until near the middle of January, when her friends purchased a bottle of the Rubefacient, the very first application of which produced a copious perspiration, and greatly mitigated the pain. The relief was so great and so immediate, that she was encouraged to persevere in its use, and by the time the first bottle was used, she was able to leave her room and walk about the house, which she had not been able to do before for six months. She has continued to improve ever since, and the certificate she now sends is in her